

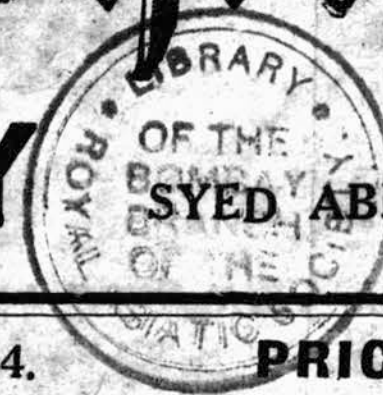
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WEEKLY



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PRICE FOUR ANNAS

BRIGHT EYES



—Real Art Studio.

DEMOCRAT AGAINST REPUBLICAN

—See Page 3

London Calling!

Bernard Shaw Wants To Change English Alphabet

Some of the effects of the war on publishing were emphasised by Mr. Stanley Unwin, a past president of the Publishers' Association of Great Britain and also past president of the International Publishers' Congress in an address at the Royal Institution.

The chief feature of war-time publishing, he said, had been the prolonged struggle in defence of books with one Government department after another. No member of the delegation which pleaded with the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, was ever likely to forget his confidence that books were of no importance, or the way in which he brushed the Archbishop of Canterbury and the rest aside with the statement that there were plenty of books in the country.

Every week the war had lasted the battle for books had had to be fought afresh. In the absence of any clear-cut recognition of the vital necessity of books as part of the war effort, every official seemed to have regarded it as part of his duty to impede production, and the struggle was still going on.

It was a sad reflection of England's attitude to books, the more so because it was the better type of publishing that had invariably suffered the brunt of the attack. This was a serious matter because we should end by getting the kind of publisher and the kind of books which we deserved.

In America the cult of the best-seller had reached such a pitch that no scholarly work stood a chance of acceptance by a commercial publisher unless it had mass appeal. Over here there was still far more long-term non-commercial and prestige publishing than was usually realised, but if continuously discouraged it would disappear, and, unfortunately, in recent times discouragement had come to it from all sides.

Turning to the brighter side, Mr. Unwin said that the war had widened the public interest in books, and deepened the realisation of their essentiality. The most pleasing feature was that young people were buying books, and good books. Publishers at long last had co-operated to secure the much-needed statistics of book trade turnover. It was now known that books were sold to the yearly value of round about £18,000,000, of which books worth nearly £4,000,000 were exported, and that there had been a steady increase of sales throughout the war, in spite of air raids, paper shortage, and many other handicaps.

Publishing as a calling was incredibly fascinating. The work of the better type of publisher brought him into close touch with the intellectual life of his time, afforded him wide scope for initiative and gave him endless opportunities to help the cause of progress.

42-Letter Alphabet

George Bernard Shaw is so obsessed with the inadequacy of the English alphabet—"a relic of the Phoenicians"—that he has written to the London "Times" announcing his willingness to leave his fortune, providing war taxation leaves him one, to finance the establishment of a 42-letter alphabet, one letter for each sound of the English tongue. He also told a reporter "our present alphabet wastes years and years of people's time. It is just an antiquated relic of the Phoenicians."

G.B.S. says that he has used the phonetic method to write all his works for years, and he has saved a lot of valuable time by refusing to write six letters where two would do. "Of course, my words have had to be transcribed and typed and set up and printed in Phoenician, so nobody's time has been saved except my own," he explained.

He is firmly convinced that Britain's economic prosperity is deeply involved in this matter. He pointed out that in the Russian alphabet—it has 35 letters—his name can be spelt with two letters instead of four. On this Shaw commented "Look at the time the Russians save. It makes me wonder whether Britain will be able to hold her own in economic competition with Russia."

When it was pointed out that the changing an alphabet might be an expensive business, Mr. Shaw said, "The waste of time caused by the present alphabet means a huge waste of money. The cost of alteration to a new alphabet would be a flea-bite in comparison."

End Of War

According to a story which is going the rounds, Lady Bradford, wife of the fifth Earl, was travelling by bus when a Chinese sailor offered to pay her fare, telling her that he knew she had left her purse at home on a red brocade sofa.

According to another version, it

was a gipsy who offered to pay the fare of Lady Runganadhan, wife of the High Commissioners for India.

The passenger, finding that she had, in fact, left her purse at home, asked the mind-reader whether he could also tell the date of the war would end.

His answer was October 27 or June 15—or the choice of whoever is the latest dupe of the story.

Lord Bradford said, "As my wife is deaf she cannot speak to you on the telephone herself, but she wishes me to say that there is no truth in the story whatsoever and she is unacquainted with any Chinese sailors."

It can also be denied that the story does not concern Lady Runganadhan. On the day the fare is supposed to have been paid Lady Runganadhan was not in this country. She is on her way to India.

In her absence from London, her private secretary said to me: "The last time I ever heard of Lady Runganadhan going on a bus was in June of last year, and I am sure had she been accosted by any gipsy predicting the end of the war we should have heard about it."

Monuments Of Appeasement

Brazilian diplomats, arriving in Lisbon from internment in Germany, say the armchairs in which Hitler and Chamberlain sat during their

historic meeting at Godesberg have been inscribed and are now considered national relics.

The diplomats and officials—about thirty in all—were interned in the Godesberg hotel where the Hitler-Chamberlain meeting took place. They were headed by the former Brazilian Ambassador to France.

Shaw On Ireland

In the current issue of the "Glasgow Forward", the Scottish weekly, George Bernard Shaw writes about De Valera, the Irish Free State and the present war. He says: "When the Irish Free State was established I took it as a matter of course that in the event of a second Punic War, England would have to reoccupy Ireland militarily, either to forestall or repel an invasion by the enemy. When that war actually came, England was very loth to do this lest it should offend the U.S.A., whose intervention, as the German Bernhardi had vainly warned the Kaiser, would determine the event. I, not depending on this, and not believing that Eire, as the Free State now calls itself, could keep out of the war, anyhow, suggested that she should stand in with the Commonwealth."

"Mr. De Valera described the suggestion as contemptible, and declared that with his army of 40,000 (say three divisions) he would fight any

and every power that dared to invade his country. This in the then quite possible event of Germany invading Eire on the west and south, and England necessarily throwing in an army on the north and east "to defend Ireland." Mr. De Valera, caught between "the fell incensed points of mighty opposites" would be obliged to fight the British Commonwealth and the German Reich with his three divisions unless they allowed him to intern their puissant armies.

"It seemed a crack-brained line to take; yet Mr. De Valera got away with it. England, still with an eye on America, pocketed his refusal of the ports and decided to be content with Northern Ireland. Thus he was saved by the Partition which he abhorred.

"Pearl Harbour changed the situation completely. The U.S.A. came thundering into the war; and now it is not Mr. Churchill asking for the ports and putting up with a defiant refusal, but President Roosevelt peremptorily ordering Mr. De Valera to declare war on Germany at once. It is Mr. Roosevelt's first really stupid mistake. The Irish leader with all Ireland, Protestant and Catholic, behind him, Mr. De Valera will tell the President, in fact, to go to hell. And he will get with it again.

"Can it be that Mr. Roosevelt is overworked and is catching too many colds? Or is he determined to show that the U.S.A. can be as unilateral in respect of Ireland as the Soviet in respect of Poland, Finland and Italy?

"Howbeit, that powerless little cabbage garden called Eire wins the teetich of all the Mighty Powers. Erin go bragh."

Memory Of 'Morse' Honoured

WASHINGTON, May 24 (By Cable).

"As we honour Samuel B. Morse to-day for his invention of the electric telegraph, there will be many who will think and speak of the achievement in terms of an enterprise brought to a successful conclusion," writes the Washington "Evening Star" in an editorial. "But such an obvious finding will be only a partial appraisal of the significance of the event which took place on May 24, 1834.

"It is significant, first, that the United States, as a nation, was bound together by a mutuality of interest—the speedy interchange of ideas. Again, it is significant that the world at large is growing, not smaller, but more desirably compact, as the influence of humanity's longing for peace, fellowship and unlimited prosperity are increasingly felt in even the most remote lands. It is significant as the forerunner of telephone, radio, television and all other aspects of the electrical age, which only recently have come into the experience of the human race

"In honouring Morse, consider the worth of the teletype in this season of war. Remember the function of the cable systems which link America with her Allies to-day."

"WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT"

One hundred years ago this week the American inventor Samuel F. B. Morse, who was something of a painter on the side and the possessor of a self-assembled museum of natural history, while tinkering with some newfangled electrical gadgets, actually succeeded, to everybody's amazement, in transmitting a telegraphic message from Baltimore to Washington.

The demonstration was arranged to prove to a skeptical Congress that such a method of communication was possible. For 12 years Morse had worked on his invention. At first the best he could do was to send from one room to the next. As every schoolboy knows, the first telegram thus transmitted was this short and reverent exclamation: WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT.

It is idle, perhaps, but entertain-

ing to speculate what Morse would think if he were alive to-day, and could see what has come of his invention. First cities, then nations and finally the world were girt by millions of miles of wire. Ocean floors were criss-crossed with cables; the air filled with messages in Morse code. First the telegrapher's key, then the machine that typed the message on gummed tape. Later, incredibly fast teletype machines that reproduce on continuous rolls of paper to-day's news story, exact down to the last comma and paragraphing.

For a long time after Morse exclaimed incredulously "What hath God wrought!" his little messages continued to inspire in most people kindred sentiments. Few can help recalling with a smile how recently it was that the sight of a telegraph messenger at the door did not invariably occasion apprehensive thoughts. For many millions whose kin are now far away, these times have returned.

But if Morse's mechanical device possesses as none other the power to arouse human emotions, it also plays an indispensable part in bring-

ing to the quickest possible close, with the least possible suffering, the vast and horrible conflict that now engages all. Armies are no better than their communications. There are no better communications than those of the Allies.

In New York this week, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission said that some Allied victories have been achieved 'because' of superior communications. The communications system of the U.S. Army Signal Corps, not considering for the moment the others, covers the globe. An Army operator punches out a message on a typewriter keyboard in one part of the world, and 4,000 miles away another typewriter automatically records the message. More words are being sent by Signal Corps than were handled by all private telegraph companies before the war.

Since every inventor wishes his gift to add to the world's welfare and happiness, it is not hard to imagine what message Morse would wish to be transmitted on one of his gadget's next anniversaries. Whenever peace comes the most commonplace words will take on joyful meaning. Joking words like: DAMNED NUISANCE OVER STOP TAKING NEXT BOAT HOME STOP LOVE SIGNED HARRY or the probable reply: WELCOME MAT OUT STOP YOUR BABY SON SITTING ON IT LOVE SIGNED SARAH.

And after peace comes is it too much to hope that, with communications now as fast, as inexpensive and as all-extensive as war has made them, this happier legacy of war will serve another purpose? Certainly, no kind of world can long keep peace without a free flow of ideas and honest news among peoples.—USOWI.

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DEWEY

First term for him. . . .

WASHINGTON, (By Cable).

With Roosevelt and Thomas E. Dewey apparently assured of the Democratic and Republican presidential nominations, respectively, political interest began to turn last week on the parties' convention platforms.

Political observers agreed that the chief differences in platforms would be on domestic issues, with both parties pledging themselves to post-war international collaboration. This belief was strengthened during the week when the Republican state convention in the northwestern state of North Dakota adopted a resolution urging responsible participation by the United States in a post-war co-operative organisation among nations.

North Dakota is located in what was formerly supposed to be the "isolation" section of the country. The state convention resolution will be forwarded to the Republican national convention which opens in Chicago June 26. There it will be considered along with other state convention resolutions by the convention committee on resolutions which drafts the party platform and submits it to the entire convention for adoption. The same practice will be followed in the Democratic convention.

Each state is represented on the resolutions committee and the presidential and vice-presidential candidates who are later nominated must campaign on the basis of the party's platform, in keeping with the old American political saying, "No man is bigger than the party."

During the campaign candidates promise to carry out their party's platform if elected.

Also strongly foreshadowing a Republican platform pledge on post-war co-operation was a statement by H. Alexander Smith when the New Jersey state Republican convention nominated him for the U.S. Senate. Smith told the convention he would campaign for and the party should support "some form of world organisation to preserve peace."

New Jersey is the Atlantic coast state of which Woodrow Wilson was Governor when first nominated for the presidency in 1912. It adjoins New York.

During the week Roosevelt picked up Connecticut's 18 Democratic convention votes and Utah's 10, giving a total of 715 votes, while only 598 are required to nominate. Roosevelt, however, still hasn't said whether he will be a candidate for a fourth term, although observers were quick to point out the possible implications of his recent remark that he might meet Prime Minister Churchill in the summer of 1945.

The President of the United States in 1945 will be the man who will be elected next Novem-

ber and inaugurated next January.

During the week Dewey picked up no definitely pledged convention votes but the Maryland state Republican convention recommended that its 13 delegates support him while his backers claimed he would get most of New Jersey's 32 unpledged delegates and North Dakota's 11.

Dewey also continued to decline to say whether he would be a candidate, while his supporters claimed 350 to 400 convention delegates. To be nominated, 530 are needed.

Meanwhile, John W. Bricker, Governor of Ohio, completed a tour through the southern states where he said he found "many delegates" who would support him. Most southern state delegates to the Republican convention are unpledged.

Opposition to Roosevelt's domestic policies broke out in the South Carolina and Texas state conventions, where attempts to pledge delegates to support Roosevelt were defeated. Political observers interpreted the actions as reflecting growing dissatisfaction among some southern state Democrats with the administration's domestic policies.

DEMOCRAT Against REPUBLICAN!

By JOHN FRANKLIN DAY



ROOSEVELT

. . . or Fourth term for him?

What is the difference between a Democrat and a Republican?

This question has always baffled the Indian who has sought to understand American politics.

In this article, the writer explains the 'platforms' (or party programmes) of Roosevelt and Dewey, the respective candidates of Democratic and Republican parties, and shows that there will not be much difference between the two.

"Made-In-Japan" Religion!

SAN FRANCISCO, (By Cable).

Far East radio monitors and other students of Asia have received word of another effort by Tokyo to interfere in the religious life of occupied Asia. A certain Dr. Enku Uno of Tokyo Imperial University, who resembles the Nazis' notorious Dr. Rosenberg in his views on religion, sponsors the official programme.

In his latest statement Professor Uno estimates that there are 50 million Buddhist, 75 million Muslims and 25 million Christians (mostly in the Philippines) living in occupied territories, and states as his official policy:

"The future religious culture of East Asia should not be developed from these existing religions such as Buddhism, Islamism and Christianity, but should be newly created religious culture superseding these existing religions."

In this opinion Professor Uno seems to follow the old National Socialist line that the new Germany required a religion of "Blood and Soil," with a sword substituting for the Cross or other sacred emblem, 'Mein Kampf' as Holy Writ and a heaven peopled with Thor, Wotan and other Germanic tribal deities.

For the last year or so, with the war turning against them, the Nazi new religionists have been either silent or ostentatiously pious in a traditionally religious way. Last Christmas season church-going came back into style with the Nazi party.

Professor Uno's opinions are one more evidence of the imitative character of Japanese fascism, and as war comes nearer to Japan, are just as likely to be abandoned.

Other notable current develop-

ments within the Japanese empire include a growing fear of an American attack from the direction of the Aleutians, the scimitar-shaped curve of islands pointing at Japan's heart from Alaska. This fear was accentuated a few days ago by renewed bombing attacks on Paramushiro and Shimushu, the northernmost of Japan's home islands.

A Japanese Government spokesman broadcast a frank discussion of this danger to the home land. Said he:

"A supply route can thus be maintained from the American rear position without the uncertainty which accompanies sea routes. Lieut.-Gen. Buckner has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Alaskan Command. Maj.-Gen. Johnson, who is an expert on bombing attacks, commands the Alaskan and Aleutian air forces and the planes under his command are of gigantic number. Furthermore, under command of Vice-Admiral Fletcher a powerful naval task force is being prepared."

After detailing fortifications and air and submarine bases erected on the various Aleutian islands, the spokesman added: "The enemy bases display steady growth. Recently the Americans have been carrying out systematic air raids on Japanese positions in the Kuriles. Since March the advance of American submarines into Japan's northern sphere has increased. While the Americans push the Aleutian operations, American task forces at Hawaii and Midway indicate northward advances."

"Nobody knows when and where the American forces might strike."

On top of this apprehension, the Japanese magazine 'Rising Sun' reports:

"It is worth noting that the fighting spirit of American flyers has increased. They come out openly and fight us, just as if they were making practice flights over their own training grounds. They have no fear. American prisoners show very much the same fighting spirit. They are absolutely confident of American victory."

As if the war menace were not enough, Japan's leaders are now

being troubled with administration of occupied territories. A recent broadcast alluded to bad health conditions, among soldiers and civilians, in Southern Asia and Indonesia. Outbreaks of malaria, dengue fever, cholera and an unidentified malady that results in loss of teeth are reported.

Hunger and disease march hand in hand in the Philippines. A food crisis impends there due, even the Japanese admit, to the corruption displayed by their puppet Government in handling food affairs. This explanation was given to the Filipinos last week as justification for military intervention in the enforcement of a rice confiscation decree.

Said a Japanese spokesman:

"Economic conditions throughout the country, especially in Manila, have come to such a pass that military intervention is necessary. It is a sad reflection on the prevailing economic situation brought about by licentious, unscrupulous public servants, rice hoarders, speculators, profiteers and brigands."

Thus has 'co-prosperity' become co-hunger, co-disease, co-poverty for the subjugated millions of East Asia.

SOLUTION OF TABLE SALT MAY REPLACE BLOOD PLASMA

WASHINGTON, (By Cable).

Surgeon General Thomas Parran, head of the U. S. Public Health Service, told a Congressional committee in testimony just published that solutions of common table salt and other sodium salts may some day be used as substitutes for plasma in treating wounded or burned persons.

"If they prove successful in human cases," he said, "we may have a substance to alleviate shock in wounded or burned men which is easier to obtain and easier to administer in combat than blood plasma."

Parran referred to a technique developed by Dr. Sanford M. Rosenthal of the National Institute of Health, who has reported that sodium chloride and other sodium salts could be administered by mouth or within the veins, and thus save several hours often required before war wounded are able to receive intravenous administration of plasma.

Russian Medical Science Triumphs Over War

By J. P. GALLAGHER

Though the Red Army's guns, tanks and dive-bombers are steadily crashing their way westward, slaughtering thousands of Germans every 24 hours, all is not death and destruction in Russia to-day. As everywhere else in all times, battle has speeded up science, and in the grim laboratory of total war, Soviet doctors and scientists have made some wonderful discoveries.

Headed by a self-made surgeon, grand-son of a serf, the Red Army Medical Service, with a woman Inspector-General, runs mobile hospitals right in the front line, and has organised a special air service for guerillas hundreds of miles behind the German front, ferrying supplies and doctors, with an ambulance for badly wounded partisans.

Because the population lives nearer the front than in most countries, the Red surgeons have been able, for instance, to use whole blood rather than plasma for transfusions. Ninety-five per cent of the blood is supplied by women and since each ampule bears the woman's name there have been countless engagements and weddings as a result! The huge volume of wounded has enabled the Russians to make great advances in the use of nerves from corpses to repair those of living men, while another discovery now brought to a

high art was that of feeding men while on the operation table.

The Russians held that battle-worn men who may not have eaten for hours, are in as much need of food as anything else, so in the case of abdominal wounds liquid food, containing a good dose of alcohol, is fed directly into the intestines. The man can be seen reviving on the table.

MAN CAN LIVE 125 YEARS!

A serum which may keep man alive for 125 years has been announced by Professor Alexander Alexandrovitch Bogomoletz, who has worked on it for eighteen years. Now back in Kiev where once before the Germans came—he had one of the best-equipped laboratories in the world, the Professor makes his grim serum with marrow from human beings, preferably young, who die from accidents. Known as A.C.S.—the full name is a terror—two doses may last a lifetime, and the general effect is to build up all the good organisms and help them fight disease. "I would compare its action after the second dose with that of a match put to a fire," says Professor Bogomoletz.

It is hoped that this substance will prevent recurrence of cancer after operations, help insane people by building up their nerves,

fight rheumatism, and speed recovery from certain injuries. Russia prepared three million doses of it in 1943 and the Professor recommends the Allies to use it for bullet-caused fractures.

The Chief Surgeon of the Red Army, man administering a complex organisation that has to deal with the greatest volume of wounded on any front in history, is 67-year-old Lt.-General Nikolai Burdenko. Serving in a medical unit in the Russo-Jap War, this son of a poor clerk, who taught himself, worked in frontline hospitals during the World War and then became head of the Revolutionary Red Army's Medical Service.

TOUGH

A specialist on the nervous system, though author of an army manual on amputations, Burdenko founded the Scientific Research Institute of Neuro-Surgery, where he keeps his students reading six hours a day, his principal assistants eight hours daily. A bitter slave-driver who, now, ever, gets results, it is said by a man who worked 20 years for him, that only twice did he get grudging praise. To this Burdenko answers that he swears only at promising students, ignores the rest!

Perhaps his code of life can be seen behind the toughness of Russian military hospitals. The men are never pampered as soon as a sick man recovers from an anaesthetic, a machine-gun is put on his bed, and he can amuse himself by taking it to pieces and putting it together again. The Russians claim their men can go back to the frontline again and again.

Soviet biologists, like Professor Bogomoletz, are greatly interested in the prolongation of life, or actual restoration. Some remark-

able films have been shown in America of experiments whereby a dead dog has been brought to life through a machine called an autojector, serving as artificial heart and lungs. The dog in question was killed by being drained of blood. Twelve hours later it was as fit and well as ever.

But the reviving process must be applied within fifteen minutes of the dog's death, for after that the cells begin to disintegrate.

Science is tremendously popular study in Russia—everywhere children see posters proclaiming that it will solve most of the world's ills. Russian scientists rank with the elite of the country, having as much prestige as writers, and they are well paid with special holiday privileges and every possible facility free.

More than 1,200 such scientists—all geologists—have recently uncovered vast stores of metals, minerals and oil to aid Russia in the war—since 1939 they have tripled known coal reserves along, while Russia's chemists have played a vital role behind the winter war in the discovery and development of winter lubricants for tanks and planes, as well as special serums to prevent influenza.

Among new discoveries announced by Soviet scientists this year alone are: cheap extraction of iodine from oilfield refuse; sugar from watermelons and vitamin C from pinetree needles (used to feed hungry Leningraders.)

Some of the finest results, however, have been obtained in commercial chemistry. Green, red and black cotton have been developed, while Russian agriculturists have found a method of planting winter wheat in unploughed stubble that enables it to stand up to Siberian temperatures of forty degrees below zero!

A special institute has provided Russia with fifty million "test-tube" farm animals, while important and dramatic progress has been made in electrical and optical science, physics, explosives manufacture, photochemistry—and development of gases.

Equally great and better-known here advances have been made by British and American scientists. When peace comes and medical knowledge and experience can be pooled, there is no doubt but that war, with all its horrors, will have again contributed much to human life and happiness, ease of living, and freedom from pain.

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China Prays For British And American Aid

In Italy

Allies Occupy Veroli And Ferenting

German Forces Caught Between Two Converging Pincers

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent.)

(Allied Hq. in Italy, June 3.) American troops after the capture of Valmontone and cutting of Highway Six are moving east down the road from Rome to close Allied pincers on the German "pocket". Other Fifth Army troops are pushing on from Valmontone towards the town of Cave located on the parallel road as well as down Highway Six. Fifth Army prisoners alone total 14,000. One thousand were taken in 24 hours up to noon yesterday. New Zealand troops of the Eighth Army are now three miles beyond Sora and pushing steadily northward. Eighth Army troops have occupied Pescosolido to the north-east. In Alban hills, the Fifth Army have occupied the 1,800 feet (Monte Castellaccio) north of Velletri.

TWO CONVERGING ALLIED PINNERS.

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Eighth Army, June 3.) Troops of General Alexander's Eighth and Fifth armies should soon join hands somewhere on Highway Six between Ferentino and Valmontone. American tanks started rumbling southward down the Highway as soon as Valmontone was captured and to-day Canadian troops after seizing Ferentino are ready to push strongly northward to meet them. Between these two converging pincers, it is possible that a number of German forces unable to withdraw northwards will be caught.

Meanwhile, sweeping round north of Highway Six the British spearhead is at the same time threatening and outflanking Alatri as the Germans continue their predetermined withdrawal.

ENEMY OFFER FIRM RESISTANCE

To-day's communique states: Army: although the towns of Velletri and Valmontone have now been taken by troops of the Fifth Army after heavy fighting, the enemy's defensive position in this sector has not yet been broken. Penetration into the enemy's positions north of Velletri has however been enlarged. The enemy's defences are in considerable depth and firm resistance is being encountered. The Eighth Army continued to drive the enemy to the north and the west. Ferentino and Veroli have been occupied and our advance elements are approaching Alatri.—Reuter.

DR. KHAN SAHEB ON FRONTIER MINISTRY

PESHAWAR, June 2: The Second Martyrs Day was observed here on Wednesday when wreaths were laid on the memorial by Doctor Khan Saheb ex-Premier and Khan Ali Gul Khan President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee. After paying a tribute to the memory of the Martyrs, Dr. Khan Saheb referring to the present Frontier Ministry suggested that it should continue in office so that the people might have full opportunity to judge its work.—A. P.

MERCHANTS ARRESTED.

(From Our Correspondent.) MEHSANA, June 3. Three merchants, Maneklal Muljibhai, Tribhovan Prahlad and Bhallal Jesang of Karjan are arrested under Defence of India Act for violation of control order for Kerosene.

AMRITSAR BAN TO CONTINUE. AMRITSAR, June 3: The order promulgated by the District Magistrate, Amritsar, prohibiting public meetings within Amritsar municipal limits, following Chowk Matti incident in Lahore which expires to-morrow has been extended for a fortnight. Meetings convened by Government officials for public purposes are however exempted from this order.—A. P.

WARDHA RASHTRABHASHA EXAMINATIONS.

The Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha writes: The next examination of Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti Wardha will be held on 26th and 27th August. The last date for filling in the exemption forms is 18th inst. Ordinary paid examination forms will be received by the Sabha office, till 9th July 1944. For other particulars, refer Sabha office, Adenwala Mansion, Chowpatty Seaface, near Wilson College on all days between 2 and 6-30 p.m., except Thursdays.

Japan Planning Knock-out Blow?

ENEMY'S IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE IS TO DESTROY ALLIED AIR BASES

CHUNGKING, June 2.

All China is praying for early British and American aid, particularly aircraft.

It looks as if the Japanese are planning a knockout blow. While powerful Japanese columns are rapidly advancing on Changsha, the capital of Hunan in South-East China, there are indications that Japan intends to strike simultaneous blows elsewhere in Central, East, South and South-West China.

Japan's immediate objective is to seize or destroy important Allied air bases at Hengyang in Southern Hunan and at Kweiling, the capital of Kwangsi Province.

Another Japanese objective is to prevent Britain and the United States from using China as the main base for the future counter-offensive on the Asiatic mainland.—Reuter.

Towards Greatest Battle Of Sino-Japanese War

CHUNGKING, June 3.

Reuter's special correspondent cables: From Hankow in Central China, Japanese columns are now moving south like the tentacles of a giant octopus closing in on Changsha. Changsha and Hengyang have been subjected to almost continuous day and night bombing. Hengyang has been bombed 14 times in one night alone. In the face of tank and air attacks, the Chinese High Command may abandon certain cities along the Hankow-Canton railway and highway and take up positions in mountains for a major battle in terrain more favourable to the Chinese.

The Japanese will certainly move north along the railway from Canton in the south to support offensive in Hunan province against Changsha. Chinese provincial Governors who have been holding a conference in Chungking are now back at their posts completing preparations to face this, the greatest battle of the whole Sino-Japanese war.—Reuter.

RELIEF OF IMPHAL: ALLIED MAIN OBJECTIVE IN ASSAM

American Troops Attacking From North Reach Outskirts Of Myitkyina

CEYLON, June 3.

(“S.E.A.C.” Headquarters) The ‘communique’ to-day says that American troops attacking from the north are at the outskirts of Myitkyina. Chinese units are now both north and south of Kamaing.

JAPS ENCIRCLED.

(From Raymond O’Kelly A.P.I. war correspondent “S.E.A.C.” headquarters) June 2:—Allied artillery has set fire to a village four miles north-west of Bishenpur below the Allied Imphal base where British and Indian troops have surrounded a fairly strong Japanese group. The Japanese who had infiltrated into the village are now being wiped out.

MAIN ALLIED OBJECTIVE.

(From D. R. Mankekar, A.P.I. war correspondent.)

The relief of Imphal via the Manipur road is at present our main objective in Assam, our forces operating from Kohima in the north and Imphal in the south along this road have still no less than a 70 mile stretch to fight their way through—with half a dozen Japanese strong-points studded along it—before they can join each other and restore the roadlink which now remains cut for over two months. In the meantime, Imphal, comfortably supplied by air, continues to be a strong effective base which I am assured is in a position to hold out throughout the monsoon months.

ARAKAN, June 3. Fighting here has practically come to a close for the season. The only activity—of a minor character—at present on this front is on the Chittagong-Burma border.

ASSAM. In the Imphal Area, with the advent of the monsoon, the tempo of fighting is slowing down. An important achievement of the week is the liquidation of Japanese menaces miles south of Imphal on the Tiddim road to which point the enemy had come up and established a roadblock. Latest reports said that Japanese resistance at this point has

ceased and the roadblock cleared. The strong Jap concentration at Bishenpur a few miles further south on the same road has now been practically annihilated after three weeks intensive operations on our part. On the Imphal-Pallel-Tammu road the Japanese have not been able to make any appreciable progress.

KOHIMA AREA: Here the Japanese are clinging to their positions by the skin of their teeth. They have been ejected from the whole Kohima area except for a small pocket of resistance, a Naga village. The present fighting is concentrated in 6,000 feet high Aradura spur, two miles south of Kohima proper. When we have liquidated the Japanese concentration here, we will be up against the 7,000 feet high Mao Songsang, 18 miles further south on the Manipur road, which is reported to be very strongly held by the Japs.

GURKHAS IN ACTION.

KOHIMA FRONT, May 30: Operating from Basha Hill and east of Church Knoll Gurkha troops captured six enemy bunkers after killing and wounding a large number of Japs between last evening and this morning, writes an Indian army observer.

One of these bunkers was probably a command post, deeply dug in and protected on all sides. After the Gurkhas had charged repeatedly with grenades and tommyguns, a Jap officer, probably the last of the crew, came out of this bunker with a sword and was liquidated immediately.—A. P.

ROOSEVELT TO VISIT BRITAIN?

NEW YORK, June 3: President Roosevelt intends to visit Britain in the near future according to persistent reports circulating in Wall Street and in official quarters in Washington.

The magazine “Time” says, President Roosevelt may be in London within three or four weeks. According to well-informed quarters the likeliest time for the visit should be some time between the fall of Rome and the opening up of the Second Front.—Reuter.

“SLUR ON BRITISH NEWSPAPERS”

Reuters Repudiate U. S. War Information Officer's Charge

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 3.

Giving evidence recently before the House Sub-Committee which was investigating appropriations for office of War Information and expenditure in India Mr. Paul Alling Deputy Director, American office Near Eastern and African Affairs criticised Reuters' distribution of news. He commented “I believe the office of War Information, among other things counteracts highly editorialised stories sent out by Reuters’.”

Asked if he meant that the British were sending out stories unfavourable to the United States, Mr. Alling replied “perhaps unfavourable is wrong word and when I say British it is news service. I don't think they send out unfavourable news. They send it out perhaps omitting a part of the story or something of that sort and naturally from the British viewpoint, our people out there (in India) can help correct the situation’.”

Denying Mr. Alling's allegations Reuter's state that they have little comment to make except that they are by now hardened to tendentious criticism of this kind. They regret however that the office of War Information officials are seeking to justify their financial appropriations to find it necessary to attack an organisation owned by British Newspapers.

Mr. Alling casts a slur on British newspapers which own Reuter's which is pledged by Reuter charter to supply an unbiased news service to newspapers throughout the world and maintain the integrity of Reuter's news report.

Reuter's categorically deny Mr. Alling's statement, particularly the allegation regarding the service to India “They send out American stories perhaps omitting part of story or something of that sort and naturally for the British viewpoint’.”

This is an unwarranted attack on professional newspapermen including many Americans who compile and transmit Reuter's service.

Reuter's are fully satisfied in their service in India and all other countries,—full, fair and truthful presentation given of news from the United States.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS TO COME UNDER MILITARY CONTROL

BERLIN:—German Newspapers are to come under military control, according to a Berlin message. An order signed in Berlin gives the War Department authority to appoint military supervisors as permanent adjuncts to Editorial Staffs.—India Press Service.

15 Million Books Used Up Making Munitions

LONDON:—“15 Million books have gone into the making of munitions since the outbreak of war and countless millions of others have been destroyed”. Thus declared John Masefield, the Poet Laureate of Britain addressing the meeting of the British National Book Council, of which he is the President. “Europe is faced an intellectual blackout forced upon her by the devilry which forbids the free use of books and maintains itself by perversion in the use of books and the promulgation of falsehood in every form”, he said. “In the English speaking Nations I see the kindling of a spark that may be the salvation of mankind”, he added.—India Press Service.

INDO-CYLON MAYORS' CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, June 3: The next session of the Indo-Ceylon Mayors' Conference will be held in Calcutta by the end of November this year.

The conference at its Colombo Session in 1941 decided to hold next session in Calcutta. But due to the then prevailing conditions in the city it was not possible to hold such a conference here.

The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Anandlal Poddar, M. L. A., has now issued an invitation to all the six Mayors in India and Ceylon for holding the session by the third week of November this year.—A. P.

NAZI KITE-FLYING FOR SECOND FRONT

JUNE 2.

While the bombing of the Fortress of Europe reaches a new intensity so as to soften it sufficiently for the second front, Nazi propagandists are also intensifying their efforts to gain an inkling into the exact location and timing of the Allied invasion of Europe.

The Berlin Radio recently quoted the military correspondent of the German News Agency as saying that "the Allied invasion can only be expected across the channel." The reason he gave was that the striking power of an invasion army varies inversely as the distance from the landing points to the main operational base. Only if the invasion armies are thrown straight across the channel can the degree of pressure be maintained.

This was clever but apparently it has failed to convince the Germans themselves. For now the German D. N. B. news agency's military correspondent in Italy reports that 15 Allied divisions, including Moroccan and Algerian units, are at the moment concentrated in French North Africa for an attack on the southern flank of Europe. Corsica, too, with all its vast possibilities has been converted by the Allied High Command during the last few months into a grand-style spring-board for an invasion on the French and possibly also the Italian, Riviera. The correspondent, however, believes that the main Allied blow will come from the west and that the decisive battles of this war will be fought on the western front.

Roosevelt's Hint

All this frequent kite-flying is intended solely to provoke the Allied spokesmen in lifting the veil off the well-kept secret in an unguarded moment. Some weeks ago a German report referred to a mighty invasion fleet based on Iceland. Now another has gone back all the way to North Africa—from where the Allies descended upon Sicily—and revealed the exact strength and even the composition of the assault forces! Clever guys, those Nazi newspapermen! The truth, however, must lie somewhere between Italy and Norway, or possibly there will not be a single second front but several second fronts! The only definite reference

made so far to the second front by any high Allied leader came during the latest press conference of President Roosevelt. He said that the Allies would begin the liberation of Europe some time during the summer months of June, July or August. This, of course, still leaves the matter pretty well vague and reminds one of the similar assurance given by Mr. Churchill a year ago that the Allied blow in the Mediterranean will be delivered before the leaves of Autumn fall. Actually the Allies invaded Sicily on July 5 even before the seasonal phenomenon began.

While the Nazi propagandists are ferreting for information, their second front commanders are leaving nothing to chance. For months now they are busy perfecting their defences and raising an impregnable wall all

the way. The Atlantic wall, which is now under water, is a waiting act which will leave behind it a legacy of desolation for years to come. Of course it affords valuable help to the Germans. It supports the coast defence system, limits the operations of invading and airborne troops and creates a waterbelt round particularly important places and strong points.

The Belgian and the French coast forms the apple of the eye of Marshal Rundstedt, the invasion commander. The reputedly impregnable Atlantic Wall runs around this coast and it is guarded day and night by hand-picked troops. Apart from this, defences in great depth have been built up and just to assure those who doubted the impregnability of the Atlantic wall owing to this, a quiescent Belgian paper wrote

Army at a memorial service. "Before many days have passed, we shall have freed the first European capital from Nazi tyranny. It is not yet clear, however, whether Rome will be declared an open city, though such a belief is generally held."

German propaganda is already veering round to the suggestion that from the Nazi point of view, the Italian campaign is essentially a holding, delaying campaign. This is significant as a pointer to the possibility of Kesselring withdrawing to the river Po when once he is ejected from his present strong points.

On Russian Front

True to precedent, Marshal Manstein has launched a violent attack north of Jassy. The prolonged and ominous lull on the Eastern front seems to have tempted or rather provoked the German commander into this attack. His objective is two-fold: to improve his defensive position at Jassy and to free the Jassy-Pasani railway. The attack though launched in great force is in the nature of a preventive offensive, though this may well serve as the prelude to the outbreak of a general movement to the south.

If Manstein hoped to catch Konev napping he must be thoroughly disillusioned by now. He has already lost in two days fighting 148 tanks and 197 planes and can show precious little gain for this. On the contrary, the latest reports indicate that Soviet troops are already counter-attacking vigorously. Whether this leads to the expected Russian offensive towards the Bucharest plain remains to be seen. It cannot be deferred much longer now.

High Wind Causes Reduction Of Water Supply In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, June 3. Calcutta's water supply was reduced from 75 million gallons per day to sixty million gallons during ten days ended May 29, it is now revealed. The supply has since been restored to normal.

The shortage was caused by a high wind causing waves in the settling tank at Palta. As a result there was no proper settlement of the colloidal salt.

Coming to the filters this salt choked the pores and led to considerable reduction of the filtered water supply.—A. P.

M.L.A. Released On Parole

PESHAWAR, June 2. Khan Faquira Khan M.L.A. has been released on one month's parole, while the parole period of Mr. Jamna Dass M.L.A. and Hukamchand M.L.A. has been further extended for one month.—A. P.

Ex-Minister On Parole

CUTTACK, June 2. Mr. Nityananda Kanungo, an Ex-Minister, has been released on four weeks' parole on medical grounds. It is understood that he is applying to the Government of Orissa for leave to proceed to Calcutta for treatment.—A. P.

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

along the European coast. They have recently extended their preparations to Norway in the north and the French Mediterranean coast in the south. Thousands of Norwegians and Frenchmen are rounded up for slave labour on the fortification, while the entire coast is being cleared of civilians. A Swiss paper wrote: "The population of the Riviera can only see the sea through barbed wire and concrete battlements."

"Impregnable" Defence

German elite troops are being rushed to Norway from the eastern front. General Falkenhorst who recently completed a tour of inspection expressed his complete confidence that "the Norwegian coast, the natural conditions of which give the defenders all the advantages, is secured by all preparations imaginable against Anglo-American invasion plans." Marshal Rommel also expressed similar satisfaction regarding the fortification in Holland, Belgium and France.

The flooding of Holland, by which half the area of the coun-

try is now under water, is a waiting act which will leave behind it a legacy of desolation for years to come. Of course it affords valuable help to the Germans. It supports the coast defence system, limits the operations of invading and airborne troops and creates a waterbelt round particularly important places and strong points.

Italian Lesson

The disaster that has overtaken Kesselring in Italy, however, may well shake Hitler's faith in defence lines. Within barely three weeks Alexander smashed both the Gustav and Adolf Hitler Lines and his advance forces are now already within sight of Rome. If the terrain of any country lent itself to "impregnable" fortifications, it was central Italy. All the ingenuity and resources of the famous Todt organisation were employed for the last six months in building up the two defence zones. How strong they were was proved by the abortive Allied attack on Cassino two months ago. If an army could dig its feet anywhere and defy its enemy, it was in central Italy.

And yet Alexander's latest offensive has progressed with incredible speed and success. Cassino itself fell within a week—quicker even than El Alamein during Alexander's first offensive in the Western Desert. And since then nothing is stopping the Allied armies on the way to the Eternal City—though of course it must be admitted that the pace is slow.

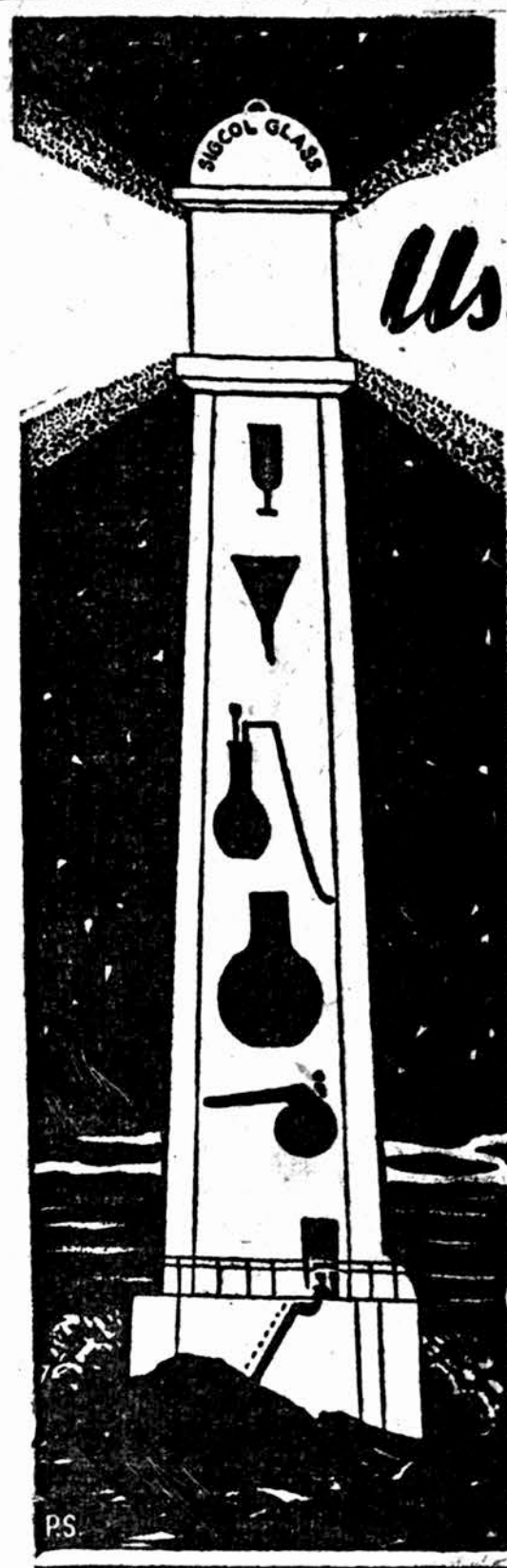
The first phase of the offensive in Italy will be over when the Allied forces enter Rome. "We now stand on the threshold of Rome", declared General Mark Clarke, Commander of the Fifth

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Gandhiji tete-a-tete with ailing ex-Mayor Yusuf Meheralli at the latter's rest-home at Santa Cruz.

THIRD M. B. B. S. RESULTS

The following candidates have passed the Third M.B., B.S. Examination held by the University of Bombay in April

Nos. 6 9 13 23 41 57 60 65 71 72 73 85 93 101 105 121 122 127 128 131 140 143 144 148 149 150 154 155 157 159 162 164 165 171 174 175 181 188 191 192 195 197 212 217 222 228 230 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244.

No. 85 passed with distinction in Ophthalmology.

No. 93 passed with distinction in Pathology and Ophthalmology.

The Charles Morehead Prize, the Viceroy's Silver Medal, the Scholarship of the Medical Women for India fund of 1883, the Lady Reay Silver Medal and Prize, the Bai Hirabai Pestanji Hormasji Cama Gold Medal and the Dr. R. S. Poreli Gold Medal have been awarded to No. 85.

The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize has been awarded to No. 13; the J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal to No. 122, and the Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal, to No. 93.

ALLAHBUX DIED IN SERVICE OF POOR AND LOWLY

Committee's Appeal To Contribute To Memorial Fund

Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, Hon. Pir Illahi Buz, Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji, Mr. Nihchaldas C. Vazirani, Mr. Pratap Dadas, Mr. Hatim A. Alavi, Dr. Kishan Chandra Kasi G. M. Bhurgr and Mr. Navin T. Khandwalla have issued the following appeal on behalf of the Allahbux Memorial Fund:—

On the 14th of May 1943 occurred at Shikarpur a sad and tragic event. The ex-Premier of Sind, Allahbux was shot dead in daylight near a police Chowkee and his assailants made good their escape. This shocked the entire country. A year later, on the occasion of the first anniversary of his death, the citizens of Karachi assembled in a public meeting to pay their homage of love and reverence to their departed leader. While doing so, they resolved that it was necessary to keep green the memory of so great and good a man.

This public meeting constituted with the above object an Allahbux Memorial Committee and the signatories to this appeal were appointed as trustees of the Memorial Fund with Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee as the Hon. Treasurer

The trustees at their first meeting took into consideration the various suggestions as to the form the Memorial should take. It was felt that the Memorial should be worthy of the name that it will bear and that it should fulfil to a certain extent some of the ideals which the late premier had nearest to his heart.

SERVICE OF POOR AND LOWLY
It may not be so widely known that since late Mr. Allahbux went out of office, "the service of the poor peasants and workers silently toiling away in their fields all over Sind, was the object nearest to his heart and he was endeavouring to evolve plans which would promote their interests. The bullets from the conspirators' guns, alas! put an abrupt end to a life which was being gradually dedicated, in an ever increasing measure, to the service of the poor and the lowly. It is now left to those who hold Allahbux in esteem to carry forward his work, and thus pay an effective and practical tribute to his beloved memory.

We send forth this appeal in the confident hope that not only Sindhis, whom he served so well, but men and women in different parts of the country will contribute generously to the Allahbux Memorial Fund. We are not defining too closely the objects towards which the money collected for this fund will be spent, as that will depend upon the size of the contributions received. One thing alone we would make clear and that is that "the funds will not be put to any political use."

We earnestly appeal to the public to contribute generously towards this Memorial and to send their donations to Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee or to any of the signatories to this appeal

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 3.—Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on 30th May 1944:

Allahabad 108 83 0, BOMBAY 93 8 0, Calcutta 93 77 0, Cawnpore 107 85 0, Cuttack 82 78 0, Darjiling 66 55 0, Delhi 116 85 0, Dehra Dun 100 80 0, Jacobabad 123 83 0, Karachi 87 79 0, Lahore 119 78 0, Lucknow 106 83 0, Madras 102 84 0, Nagpur 115 92 0, Patna nil, Peshawar 111 90 0, Shillong 75 60 0, Simla 85 62 0.—A. P.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 2: H. E. H. the Nizam has issued a firman prohibiting the collection of tax on handlooms in Jagir areas. This step will benefit handloom weavers in the Jagir areas of the state to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000 a year. A similar order is already in force in the non-Jagir areas of the state.—A. P.

H. G. WELLS ON

Martyrdom Of Man!

(From Our London Correspondent)

The long intellectual martyrdom of man is drawing to a close and sexual freedom depends on the woman-kind, says Mr. H. G. Wells in his thesis for which the London University last year made him a Doctor of Science.

Mr. Wells has announced that copies of the thesis will be donated to scientific institutions. He will charge private buyers two guineas per copy, using funds thus collected to his "Right of Man" campaign.

ILLUSION OF PERSONALITY

Mr. Wells's thesis deals with illusion of personality but many think Bernard Shaw in "Back to Methuselah" did it better. Wells implies "ascent of man from Neanderthal to Beckenham, Paris and Riviera" has not been simple and straightforward. He thinks Australians are primitive. "Many people believe that our ancestors were like Australian aborigines. These primitive peoples are imagined as having been marking time for a hundred thousand years but in that interval they have been subjected to climatic changes, changes of food, new environments. They have experienced dark ages and phases of recovery. Anthropologists underestimate the intervals in which these systems have decayed, revived and changed and become something quite different. An Australian primitive talks and has a complete grammar. He betrays traces of admixture and if we bring geographical shifting into consideration we are forced to conclude that in the past there must have been trading "a pigeon" language and ideas and stimuli from drifting peoples. One may doubt if one can exaggerate mental remoteness of these creatures whose lives are basis of our thought and feeling."

NOT A MOB OF SLAVES

Blind instincts, says Wells, evolved under gregarious conditions have been deeply ingrained in our breed and are bar to that freedom—the forms of modern civilisation could assure. "Modern community must be held together by stronger forces than are derived from purely gregarious instincts. It cannot be a mob of slaves,

clinging together, incapable of self-government and begging to be led because it will always be led to disaster. It must consist of vigorous self-reliant men knit to one another by strong tense and elastic community of will and understanding."

Wells at present is ill. So it is not possible to ask him if he had White Australia in his mind when he wrote the thesis. He does not expect sexual freedom until women created essential atmosphere. He claims that the decision rests solely on women. There has been an enormous and biologically unserviceable development of sexual aspects of life among intelligent primates according Wells. "The release of hand and brain by adoption of erect attitude during human dawn and the revival or continuation of some primitive monthly breeding cycle among subhumans and human series stimulated a recurrent or almost continuous interest in the orgasm that is only too manifest in cageful of monkeys or idle social groups—both confined and unemployed."

Wells believes that there is room for profound changes in sexual relationships but he admits the "manner in which the sexual urge lies in wait so to speak and seizes upon and makes use of any unemployed mental energy in 'homo sapiens' has still to be worked out in detail." But he thinks "dawning man except under deprivations may have been as shameless and casual as a monkey. "and" those primordial fairs were amiable corroborees, free of competitive or possessive ideas. Male and female excited one another and achieved a mutual or substitutional relief. It was all over in no time and that was all about it."

Wells concludes that man must escape from his hallucinations by so lifting him "into that new atmosphere and mitigate profoundly the confused motivation of that long martyrdom of man which is drawing to an end."

Wells's thesis is bound to provoke a discussion, although, as I have stated earlier, Bernard Shaw's "Back to Methuselah" is more illuminating.

Cotton Bales Burnt In Running Train

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 3. Fire broke out in a running train and three wagons of cotton were burnt, says a message from Dabhoi. Damage is about a lakh of rupees. It is estimated that 400 bales were burnt on Kosamba Station accidentally.

Ahmedabad Cloth Merchants' Notice To Government

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 3. Several prominent cloth merchants have decided to give legal notice to the Textile Commissioner regarding the frozen stock as merchants, who have contracts with mills are not getting their quota.

Merchants consider that Government action of giving frozen stocks to other merchants instead of to the old is not legal.

Wanted More Paper For Civil Consumption

CALCUTTA, June 3.

The immediate release by the Central Government of at least 50 per cent of the production of Indian Paper Mills for civil consumption was demanded last evening by an Education, Commerce and Industry Conference over which Mr. A. C. Dutta, Deputy President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, presided.

In making this demand, the Conference emphasised that acute shortage of paper was sapping the vitals of India's Commerce and Industry, directly hampering the progress of education and retarding the war effort.—A. P.

MUSLIM SUFFERERS OF EXPLOSION.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following telegram has been sent by Mr. M. M. Kildar, Vice-President, Muslim Chamber of Commerce, to H. E. The Viceroy:

On behalf of the Bombay Muslim Chamber of Commerce, I beg to express grateful thanks to your Excellency and your Government for the announcement made in respect of compensation to be paid to the victims of the recent disaster in the city. I, however, beg to point out that the uninsured sufferers being majority of the Muslim community in the affected area, it is respectfully suggested that your Excellency will see your way to amend the scale of payment from 7 per cent to 87-1/2 per cent and avoid discriminatory treatment prejudicial to the interests of the Muslims on whose behalf I appeal once again to your Excellency in the matter.—A. P.

CALCUTTA: A rupees fifty lakhs scheme for development of the handloom weaving industry of Bengal is understood to be under the consideration of the Government of Bengal.

Slight Enemy Penetration Off Jassy

47 Nazi Planes Shot Down In Day's Fighting

MOSCOW, June 2

To-night's Soviet communique says: "During June 2, north-west and north of Jassy our troops repelled attacks by strong forces of enemy tanks and infantry."

North-west of Jassy the enemy at the cost of heavy losses in men and material succeeded in making slight penetration into our defences. North of Jassy our troops successfully repulsed all attacks by enemy tanks and infantry.

According to preliminary data 25 German tanks were destroyed during the day's fighting. On other sectors of the front there were no material changes. During June 1st our troops on all sectors of the front destroyed or disabled 27 German tanks and shot down 47 planes.—Reuter.

WALLACE ARRIVES IN SIBERIA

"Only Russo-American Collaboration Will Make Stable Peace Possible"

MOSCOW, June 3.

United States Vice-President, Mr. Henry Wallace has already arrived in Siberia. It was recently stated that he was to visit there and China. Moscow Radio reported early this morning, that Mr. Wallace made a statement when passing through Irkutsk, in which he said, "I set foot on our soil last week."

He added, "Now that early dawn of the future post-war world is slowly rising on the horizon it is becoming quite clear that only full collaboration between our two great countries and their Allies can ensure to the world a stable peace and true development."—Reuter.

FEROZEPUR, June 3.—Haji Mohammad, a leather merchant, has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. J. B. Taylor, District Magistrate Ferozepur, under the anti-profiteering Ordinance. The accused was alleged to have sold a piece of leather at a price double the control rate.—A. P.

SAFAAT KHAN ASKS INDIANS TO BE DISCREET

Europeans Should Feel Convinced Of Indians' Sense Of Responsibility

PIETER MARITZBURG, June 2.

The draft ordinance which is to substitute the Indian Pegging Act promulgated in the Natal Provincial 'Gazette Extraordinary' was published on Friday.

The Ordinance provides for the establishment of an Occupation Control Board of five members in Durban and in any other Borough in Natal which the Administrator considers necessary. The Board will be appointed for three years and its functions will be firstly, to consider the relative needs of each racial group in any Borough or township; second, housing needs; third, civic amenities, including educational and recreational facilities.

Commenting on the new draft ordinance the High Commissioner, Mr. Khan, said it incorporated concessions affecting both parties. "The Pretoria agreement provides a new approach to the vexed question. The agreement restores to the Indian community, important rights which bring corresponding responsibilities particularly in matters of investment.

In exercising this right of unrestricted investment I appeal to the community in general, and the Natal Indian Congress, in particular, to see that the right is exercised such way as it leaves Europeans in no doubt that Indians will use it with discretion and responsibility.

Thus the goodwill and co-operation which underlie the terms of the Pretoria agreement can be maintained in practice."—Reuter.

Poetry Number

OF ALL INDIA WEEKLY

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M. GANDHIJI SEES PRAKASH'S "RAM RAJYA"

Historical Event Of Indian Film Industry

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On Friday night at 9 p.m. a historical event of the Indian Film Industry took place at 'Palmbun,' Juhu when Mahatma Gandhi and others saw a few selected reels of Prakash Pictures 'RAM RAJYA'. This was the first Indian Talkie ever seen by Mahatmaj.

Mahatmaj saw the selected pieces of 'RAM RAJYA' for forty minutes, among others present were Mr. Shanti Kumar Swami Anand, Mr. Gaganvihari Mehta and others. At the end of the show Mahatmaj seemed quite cheerful, and with his usual smile he left for his 'Shack' Mr. Vijay Bhatt, the director of 'RAM RAJYA', was explaining the details of scenes while show was in progress.

Mr. Kanu Desai, the renowned art director, Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, and Mr. Bhadra Kumar Yagnik of 'Prakash' are responsible for arranging this special show for Mahatma.

INDIA'S CAUSE IS WORLD'S CAUSE

Mrs. Pandit On Lesson Country Can Learn From Russia

Glowing Tributes To Russian Achievements At Friends Of Soviet Union Congress

"India's fight for freedom is the fight for the establishment of those fundamental principles which ultimately lead to the freedom of humanity. India's freedom, therefore, is freedom from exploitation of all the oppressed people everywhere, and not a narrow political freedom." Thus observed Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit presiding over the first All-India Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union held at the Convocation Hall on Saturday evening.

There was a large gathering present on the occasion including over a hundred delegates from all over the country. Almost all the speakers who addressed the Congress paid glowing tributes to the spirit of heroism and solidarity of the people of the Soviet Union as exemplified in their fight against the Nazi aggression.

The session of the Congress began with an inspiring song heralding the day of freedom. This was sung in chorus lead by poet Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, and was listened to with emotional interest.

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN INDIA & RUSSIA

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech said that it was not less in the interests of world peace and progress than in those of India and Russia that the bond of friendship between the two countries should be strengthened. True friendship, however, could grow only when the friends understood each other properly.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

India was no less deeply stirred than was the rest of the world by the October Revolution of 1917 which was one of the greatest events in world history. Since then India has watched with deep interest all that had happened in Russia and these happenings had exercised great and incalculable influence on the minds of increasing number of her young men and young women. In the last twenty-five years, however, the world had also witnessed the working in India of an experiment unprecedented in history. That experiment was the effort of the people of India to win freedom through non-violence under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. The pre-occupation of Indian people with their own struggle for freedom had naturally prevented them from making that close study of Russia's achievements which it deserved. Nevertheless it was much in India's interest that she should know and understand what Russia had stood for and done as was in Russia's interest to know and understand India's aspirations and methods she had adopted to realize them. The leaders of the Indian National Congress, particularly Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, had been fully conscious of the magnitude and value of Russia's actual and potential contribution to human progress and happiness and few persons in responsible positions in any other part of the world realized more vividly than the leaders of the Congress did what a great menace Nazi aggression was to the continuance of that contribution.

SECRET OF RUSSIAN VICTORIES

After referring to the resolution of the Congress Working Committee regarding Russia Mr. Brelvi said that since the passing of that resolution the admiration of the people of India for the astonishing self-sacrifice and heroic courage of the Russian people had grown from more to more as they saw how gradually they had turned what seemed to be a crushing defeat into the certainty of a resounding victory. The Indian people had not only watched this progress to victory with satisfaction; they had also understood the secret of the astonishing self-sacrifice and heroic courage of the Russian people. That secret was that the Russian people were fighting not only for the independence and integrity of their country but also for preserving the gains of the October Revolution of 1917. As a result of that Revolution, for the first time in history a state of workers and peasants was established, a state which set out to abolish the exploitation of man by man, to eradicate social and national wrongs and to build a socialist society in Russia. There might be difference of opinion regarding the extent to which this effort to build a socialist society in Russia had succeeded. But, who could deny that the Russian Revolution had released progressive forces throughout the world which could not again be enchained, that it had marked a turning-point in human history? Who could deny that it ensured to every citizen of Russia economic security, real opportunity for displaying his initiative and constructive talent and, above all, an increasingly rich cultural existence? Who could deny that it had abolished unemployment and poverty in that country? Who could deny that it had placed the entire wealth of the country

and all the accumulating achievements of Science, Literature and Art at the service of a people over ninety per cent of whom had been made literate during the last twenty-five years?

WORTH STUDY

Some of the means and methods adopted by the ruling authorities of Soviet Russia to make these achievements possible could not be approved by many of them. Mr. Brelvi said. Many of them might also feel that however democratic in intent the constitution of Soviet Russia might be, in actual practice the administration was inspired by the totalitarian spirit and lacked the essential safeguards of effective democratic control. But, with all its blunders Soviet Russia had conferred vast benefits on the people in all spheres of the political, economic and cultural life and had shown to the rest of the world the road to a new world order for which humanity had yearned for centuries. Was it any wonder, therefore, that the soldiers of the Red Army were today fighting with rare courage and the men and women of Russia were making stupendous sacrifices so that they might preserve the gains of the Great Revolution against destruction by the Nazis? If these gains were precious enough for the Russian people to die for, they should certainly be valuable enough for Indians and the rest of the world to study. The people of India might, as a result of such a study profit by the mistakes and blunders of Soviet Russia and their sympathy for Russia need not imply a desire to reproduce Russian methods. But there was much in the country achievements of Soviet Russia and the spirit of self-sacrifice of the Russian people which should inspire the people of India in their efforts to solve the problems that faced them.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE

A message received from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and read by Mr. Jambhekar before the Congress stated:—"Who is there alive to-day whose old age or youth or childhood is not thrilled to the marrow by the current chronicles of the superb and unrivalled valour, resource and endurance, the unaided and unconquerable resistance, of the Russian people not merely in defence of their own hard-won freedom but in defence of the honour and security of civilization itself against the senile and ruthless menace of brutal Fascist aggression."

Messages were received from Sir So. Radhakrishnan, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Sri Prakash, Mr. K. M. Abdul Gaffar, Editor, "Payam", Hyderabad (Dn.), Poet Vallathol, Kerala, Sir Gyan Chandra Ghosh, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and Mr. Will Lowther, President of the Mine Workers' Federation of Great Britain, were also read on the occasion.

Prof. Hiren Mukerji, Secretary of the Provisional All-India Executive of the Friends of the Soviet Union, read out the report of the work done by units of the Union in different provinces and Ceylon. He said that the Friends of the Soviet Union was a body of Indian patriots of all parties who had one aim in common, namely, the freedom of India.

EXAMPLE FOR INDIA

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit in the course of her presidential address observed that the courageous manner in which the Red Army had faced every sort of situation had been an example of well-organised discipline which Indian people would do well to emulate. She said:

"I am glad to have this opportunity of joining you in sending greetings to the Soviet Union."

People all over the world have watched with increasing admiration the heroic struggle which the brave people of Russia have carried on against a powerful enemy. The courageous manner in which they have faced every sort of situation has been an example of well-organised discipline which we in India would do well to emulate. And yet I do not belong among those who believe in emulation. The slavish imitation even of the good in others seems to me a belittling of one's own capacity to progress and a lack of appreciation of those basic principles which alone help a people forward. It is only from one's own inner urge and an understanding of those problems which affect humanity as a whole that the progress of a nation is possible

and if India to-day has not progressed towards the goal of freedom as rapidly as we would have wished, it is because she has not fully grasped the deeper significance of her own struggle for freedom. India's freedom is not the freedom merely of one-fifth of the human race—it is more than that. It is the freedom from exploitation of all oppressed peoples everywhere and therefore it ceases to be a narrow patriotic issue and becomes a part of that wider struggle for life and liberty for the whole human race.

A TREMENDOUS RESPONSIBILITY Words to-day become meaningless and the noble sentiments which we read and hear no longer thrill us. The world has passed on from the stage when pious utterances were accepted as symbols of action to come. Action itself is what we now require and the clear thought which much precede it in order to make it fruitful. We are faced with a tremendous responsibility and cannot lay down the burden however heavy we may find it. From our neighbour Russia we can learn lessons which may be adapted to our own needs and which will help us along the road to liberty. The Soviet Union has stood for certain values which thinking people all over the world regard as necessary for the development of the human race. To-day Russia fights not only to protect her homes but to safeguard these values without which her homes cannot exist. Our hearts go out to her at this time of hardship and sorrow and we send her a message of admiration and goodwill in her hour of trial."

COMRADES BEHIND PRISON BARS She asked them while they sent greetings to the brave people of Soviet Russia to send a thought to those comrades of their own who were behind the prison bars for the crime of demanding freedom which would enable them to resist fascist aggression. They could not forget that there was a subtle form of fascism in their own country which was responsible for the denial of freedom to her people and for the imprisonment of Indian leaders than whom there were no greater anti-Nazis and anti-Fascists in the world. So long as their comrades were in jail the slogans of the United Nations had no meaning. Mrs. Pandit in conclusion said:

"The shadows of innumerable tragedies have made the world dark—but the future beckons to us. Let us go forward with faith and courage breaking down those barriers which have for so long divided the world and created bitterness and hatred and let us lay the foundation of a world based on justice and equality where the self-respect and dignity of human life is recognised and where all can work for the common good. After the presidential speech followed speeches from fraternal delegates.

Mr. N. M. Joshi who spoke on behalf of the Trade Union Congress offered greetings to the Soviet Union on behalf of the Indian labour. Since the revolution, said Mr. Joshi, the whole world had begun to look upon Russia with a new hope. Russia had made tremendous developments in agriculture, education and industry. It was a great experiment in Socialism and the Red Army had dispelled all danger to the Soviet Union. The Russian Revolution had a lesson for them. When they attained their freedom they could profit by that lesson by introducing Socialism in their country.

Mr. Stanley Mandis, fraternal delegate from Ceylon next offered greetings to Russia on behalf of Ceylon.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive, who spoke on behalf of the Communist Party referred to the splendid achievements of Russia after the Revolution in various departments of the Russian national life and praised their magnificent resistance against Nazi aggression.

RUSSIAN WRITERS' ROLE

Mr. Khwaja Ahmed Abbas associating himself with tributes paid to the Russian people on behalf of the Progressive Writers' Association and Peoples Theatre. He referred to the influence of the Russian literature before and during the war. All progressive writers, said he, had great sympathy for Russians, and had derived inspiration from Russia. The Russian writers had not, during the war, retired to their ivytowers just as some British writers had retired to America during air raid "Blitz" of Britain. They were on the battlefield and wrote about the war and, if necessary, were prepared to die for their country. Mr. Abbas hoped that after the war Russia would not forget that there were 400 million friends of Soviet Union in India and truly befriend them.

Prof. Lambert Saravan, the fraternal delegate from Pondicherry said that the Russian revolution had carried on to a successful conclusion the work begun by the French revolution of 1789. Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya in a speech read in his characteristic eloquent and dramatic manner described the achievements of Soviet Russia and said that in invading Russia Hitler had struck a fatal blow against Nazism.

Miss Navvati who spoke last said that in no other country of the world than Soviet Russia had education been so built as to exist within the category of life itself. Such educa-

tion was apt to live, and Indians could take a leaf out of their experiment.

Mr. Widhan Singh of the Punjab spoke of his experiences in Soviet Russia. After a Soviet song the session of the Congress was adjourned to meet again at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

First All-India Conference Of F. S. U.

The first All-India Conference of the Friends of Soviet Union, is now being held in Bombay at the Convocation Hall between 3 and 5 and 6 and 9 p.m. A grand Mushaira has been organised in this connection, and well-known personalities of the Indian Film Industry, will be reading out their own compositions on Soviet Union, this evening. Josh Malabadi and Sagar Nizami of Shalimar Pictures who are the great Urdu poets of the modern times, Narendra Sharma, the Bombay Talkies' versatile lyricist, Harindranath Chattopadhyaya who has recently accepted J. B. H. Wadia's offer to make the second English Talkie for the world market, have all got their compositions ready for the occasion. Prithviraj, Jaijra and several others are taking active interest.

"FREEDOM OF THE PRESS" PETITION

LONDON:—More than fifty members of the Parliament including Conservatives, Labour and other Party members have signed a "Freedom of Press" petition. It says that the decision of the War Office not to permit the "Daily Worker" to appoint a War correspondent is unjustifiable interference with the Freedom of the Press, and asks that the War Secretary should extend normal facilities to the newspaper.—India Press Service.

National Council Of British Film Industry

LONDON. (By Mail).—With a view to negotiate with the Government and coordinate plans of producers, exhibitors and renters, the leaders of Britain's Film Industry have formed a National Council. Britain's film Mogul, Millionaire Miller J. A. Rank, the Chief of the Odeon and Gaumont British Circuits controlling about 600 cinemas has been elected as chairman of the Council. Other members of the Council are Mr. R. P. Baker, President of the Cinema Exhibitors' Renters Society and Henry Simson, President of the Cinema Exhibitors' Association.—India Press Service.

Bagal Assaulted

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, June 3. Madhavrao Bagal, Working President, Kolhapur Praja Parishad while returning home from a public meeting last night was assaulted presumably by some one in the most cowardly way and without provocation.

This happened near Maharashtra Granth Bhandar Mahadwar Street at about 9-15 p.m. Bagal refused to complain to the police and requested the mob not to harm his assailant.

Interviewed this morning, Bagal looked well and said he was quite happy though his neck was swollen and his back was aching. His assailant had attacked Bagal from behind with a thick cane which was broken on Bagal's back.

T. T. TRAINEES PUT OUT FIRE

(From A Correspondent)

DHULIA, June 3. Over 13,500 gallons of petrol were saved by the gallantry and presence of mind of the Technical Training Centre boys here when a serious fire broke out in a hay stack in the G. I. P. Ry. Station yard. Under the command of Capt. Joginder Singh of the Dogras, the Technical Training trainees were the first to arrive on the spot. As there was no proper fire-fighting pumps or personnel, the T. T. trainees, guided by Capt. J. Singh and their Instructor Virkar constituted themselves into a manual pump and worked ceaselessly for hours to bring the fire under control.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT CHIEF WHIP ON EDUCATION BILL

CALCUTTA, June 2.

It is most unfortunate that the Opposition both inside and outside the Bengal Legislature, is resorting to dangerous tactics in order to frustrate Government's attempt to reform Secondary Education in Bengal, says the Chief Government Whip in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, Mr. Fazlur Rahman, M. L. A., in a statement issued to-day.

Mr. Fazlur Rahman adds that the Bill does not contain a single provision which may rightly be regarded as an attempt to injure the Hindu community, and yet the cry of Hinduism in danger has been raised and appeals are being made to the communal passion of the Hindu community.—A. P.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Indu: Jeth Shud 13, 2000
Muslim Jamadi-ul-Akher 12, 1363
Parsi: Dch 4, 1313
Sunrise 7-2 a.m. Sunset 8-11 p.m.
Hightide 11-34, 23-19. Lowtide 4-55.
17-20.

To-day's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS:
—Public Lecture on "Successful Lives on Earth". Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

DECCAN AMATEURS' CLUB, DADAR:—The Annual General Meeting in Dnyaru Hall today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA:—The third meeting of the general body will be held at the Brahman Seva Mandal, Bhavanishankar Road, Dadar, today (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTH ASSOCIATION:—A meeting of members at its office, 42, Kennedy Bridge at 9 p.m. to-day Mr. Prahalad Mehta and Mr. Jaffer Merchant will speak.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF ANANDASHRAM:—Discourse in Marathi by Mr. M. R. Taki on 'Secret of Bhagavadgita' at 5 p.m. today (Sunday) at Bombay Spiritual Centre Hall, Laburnum Road Gamdevi, Bombay 7.

BUDDHA SOCIETY:—Lecture by Dr. J. C. Chatterjee, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Anand Vihar in the compound of Jambhai Nair Hospital, Subject: Philosophical Systems in the time of Lord Buddha.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ:—A lecture by Smitika Manjula-Kumari, Principal of Gurukul Porbander, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. at the Samaj Mandir, 96-98, Bora Bazar Street Fort.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION:—Sunday Hindi Classes will commence on and from to-day 4th June 1944, to prepare students for August Examinations. Those desirous may enrol earnestly. Time: 8-30 to 11-30 a.m.

CHARITY SHOW AT PAREL:—Modern Arjun, Prof. Satyapal, his disciple Bal-Prof. Mohan, and the Chinese magician, Chang Hu-Wei-Lin, will give demonstration in archery, yogie feats, fire-jumping and magic, etc. in aid of Aryan Club Public Library in Damodar Hall, Parel, at 8-30 p.m. today (Sunday).

BHAYNDER SCHOOL EXTENSION:—In the presence of a large gathering of the residents of Bhaynder (Dist. Thana) on 27th May, Mr. R. D. Shinde, District and Sessions Judge, Thana, laid the foundation-stone of the 'extension' of the present building of the G. E. Institute's Bhadrasen Chhabildas Middle School, Bhaynder. Sheth Gopikisan Bankatlal, a local merchant and philanthropist has undertaken to meet the cost of the 'extension'.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION CENTRE

The SILVER JUBILEE celebration of the above centre will take place to-day Sunday at the BEST Club Hall, Kingsway, Dadar, at 5 p.m. (N.S.T.) Mr. B. W. Peel, President of the Maratha Ambulance Centre will preside. All members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Nursing Division and Ambulance Centre are invited.

PRINCES DOCK P. O. & APRIL EXPLOSION:—Post Office Savings Bank Depositors and persons who transacted business at the Savings Bank Counter of the Princes Dock Post Office on the 14th April 1944 before the explosion and fire are requested to communicate particulars of such transactions to the Presidency Post Master, Bombay. The Pass books and other documents in their possession should be produced for inspection and completion of their records in the G. P. O.

LORRY DRIVER ACQUITTED OF SERIOUS CHARGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate acquitted Ismail Mahomed Yakob, who was charged for causing the death of Husein Musa, by driving his lorry in a rash and negligent manner.

The brief facts of the prosecution case briefly are that on 18-8-43 the accused drove his lorry through Jakeria Masjid Street very fast and took a sharp turn while doing so he knocked down Husein Musa who was sitting near a fruit hawker. The deceased was removed to hospital where he died.

The defence of the accused was that it was impossible for him to drive his lorry fast as it was fully loaded. The deceased ran behind his lorry as the boys on the street usually do, and fell down and sustained injuries.

The Magistrate agreeing with the defence contention acquitted the accused.

Mr. Munsif conducted the prosecution and Mr. A. S. Kably defended the accused.

The Government of Bombay has agreed to the continuance until March 31 next year of the loan of Rs. 3,000 granted to Trimbak Municipality to finance a Grain Shop.

GANDHIJI SEES 'RAMARAJYA'

BY T. V. P.

After consenting to see "Mission To Moscow" it was obviously difficult for Gandhiji to decline Prakash Pictures' invitation to see their "Ramrajya" acclaimed by several eminent Indians including Shyamaprasad Mookerji, Srinivasa Sastri and Radhakrishnan.

On Friday night he consented to see some reels of "Ramrajya" at his Juhu Camp. This is the first Indian talkie that Gandhiji saw. He saw only selected pieces and only for about 40 minutes because the two hours' strain of "Mission to Moscow" was too much for him in his present condition of health.

The Muslim Cinema Control Board of Cawnpore has sent a telegram, says an Orient Press message to the Government of U.S.A. and to the representative of India there, strongly protesting against the reported move of the Hollywood Film Company to screen the life of the Holy Prophet. A similar telegram has been sent to the Viceroy requesting his Government to exert influence on the United States of America to force the Company to abandon the idea.

Sunday Morning Shows

EROS—"Tales of Manhattan" at 10 a.m.

METRO—"Two-Faced Woman" at 10 a.m.

REGAL—"Fantasia" at 10-30 a.m.

CAPITOL—"Wake Island" at 10 a.m.

STRAND—Several Comedy Films at 10-30 a.m.

PALACE—"Man About Town" at 10-30 a.m.

AURORA—"It ain't Hay" at 10-30 a.m.

PARANJPE'S PLEA FOR NEW PROGRAMME

Criticism Of Tata Birla And Peoples' Plan

POONA, June 3.
That in the interests of the country, Mahatma Gandhi, should withdraw the August resolution and find out a new approach to the Indian problem was the view expressed by Sir R. P. Paranjpe speaking in Poona last evening.

There was widespread feeling in the country he said, that the 'Quit India' movement was a failure. The resignation of the Congress Ministries was another step that should have never been taken. It is for Mahatma Gandhi to admit these mistakes and chalk up a new programme for the political development of the country.

POST-WAR PLANS

Earlier in his speech, Sir Raghunath referred to the 'non-co-operation, non-violence' policy of Mahatma Gandhi and said that it was a policy that could never succeed against an enemy whose creed was violence.

Commenting on the two post-war development plan, the 'Tata-Birla plan and the Peoples' Plan, Sir Raghunath said that both the plans appeared not to have given careful consideration to the Population and Defence problems of India. The factor of increasing population of India was bound to have its effect on Indian economics.

The large Army Navy, and Air Force that India will have to maintain in the post-war period for its security would involve huge expenditure. The Bombay plan, he continued, further appears not to have given much thought to the 'distribution' problem. No country can be said to be prosperous, Sir Raghunath concluded, where the wealth is in the hands of a minority.—A.P.

Calcutta Police Seize Objectionable Papers

CALCUTTA, June 3.
About half a dozen places in the city were searched this morning and four persons were brought to the special branch police headquarters for interrogation. Some objectionable papers are alleged to have been seized from some of these places.—A. P.

WORKERS' BONUS RALLY

A huge rally of the Textile workers of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m., at the Kamgar Maidan Parel.

The rally will protest against the refusal of the Government of Bombay to refer the Bonus dispute to Arbitration and will demand the reversal of this decision. The Rally will be addressed among others by Messrs. B. T. Randive, R. K. Bhogale, S. G. Patkar. Workers will come in procession from all areas to the Kamgar Maidan.

ELECTION TO UNIVERSITY SENATE

Mr. V. J. Gharpure, M. A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Bombay, is contesting the election to the Senate through the constituency of Registered Graduates.

CUT-FACES COMPETITION RESULTS

Two All Correct Entries Rs. 750 For Each

There were two all correct entries. Each of them gets Rs. 750 (Rupees seven hundred and fifty only)

R. M. Kanabar,
c/o. L. O. Vora,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road,
Bombay.

M. M. Shah,
Gandhipura,
P. O. Gokal,
Dist. Muttra (U. P.)

Two Errors Rs. 37-8-0 Each

There were forty entries with two mistakes. Each of them gets Rs. 37-8-0. (Rupees Thirty-seven and annas eight only)

N. A. Methiwalla,
Play House,
Lokhund Bazaar,
Bombay 8.

Velji Dossa,
c/o. Premjee Mulji & Co.,
3, Chinch Bunder,
Bombay 9.

H. G. M. Z.,
Novelty Blouse Store,
New Charni Road.

Shah Meghji Ghela,
c/o. P. Damshi Ghela & Co.,
Currey Road, Bombay 13.

R. M. Kanabar (12 prizes)
c/o. L. O. Vora,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road.

K. A. Shetty,
c/o. M. N. Hegde,
120, Shivaji Park,
Dadar.

B. Mathews,
Haque Building,
Room No. 10,
Cross Road,
Dadar.

Lilavati T. Shah,
c/o. J. V. Desai,
74/76, Bora Bazaar,
2nd Floor, Fort.

Jayantilal J. Desai,
74/76, Bara Bazaar,
Fort.

BOMBAY SUBURBS.
D. S. Waysavkar,
73, Station Road,
Thana.

BARDOLI

Harif Mandal,
c/o. P. K. Bhavsar,
Parsee Gall,
Bardoli.

M. V. Kapadia,
Station Road,
Bardoli.

BHUJ CUTCH

Abdul Karim Ali Mahomed,
Vakla Falia.
A. Musjid H. Abdulla,
Rathala,
Minara Masjid Road,
GOKAL (Dist. Muttra)
M. M. Shah (3 prizes)
Gandhipura,
P. O. Gokal.

Punjibehen Maganlal,
Gandhipura,
P. O. Gokal.

JODHPUR

Mishrilal Chatlangia,
Reader,
Sessions Court No. 1,
Jodhpur (Marwar)

JUBBULPORE

Vijaya,
c/o. Joshi Brothers,
Lordganj.

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	12
B	13
C	10
D	15
E	2
F	14
G	11
H	8
I	4
J	5
K	9
L	1
M	7
N	16
O	3
P	17
Q	6
R	18

KARACHI (Sadar)

Abdul Rahim (3 prizes)
c/o. Hanif Taloring House,
Napier Street.

KIRKEE

Mrs. O. Everard,
92/2, Bruce Road,
Range Hill.

MAHE (Malabar)

P. K. Anandan,
Tellicherry Bank Ltd.,
P. O. Mahe.

PALANPUR (Gujarat)

Mansukhlal C. Mistri,
Mansarovar Road.

RAJKOT

Ebrahim Ahmed (3 prizes)
W. E. E. Battery Service,
Station Rajkot.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5. This fee will, on no account be refunded if there is no entry which entitles the competitor to a share in the prize.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 12th June 1944, after which they will not be considered.

Request for scrutiny must be sent together with the remittance of Rs. 5 by Registered Post. The Competition Manager's scrutiny result will be final.

The management reserves the right to readjust the distribution of the prizes if any entry entitled to a prize is left out by oversight.

Rise In City Working Class Cost Of Living

During April, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay, with the average prices for the year ended June 1934 equal to 100, was 231,—five points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles advanced by six points to 247.

The working class cost of living index number for Sholapur, with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100, was 207 in April—six points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles declined by three points to 207.

For the same month the working

Death Of Rao Bahadur M. V. Dhurandhar

The "Bombay Chronicle" regrets to announce the death which occurred at his residence in Khar of Rao Bahadur M. V. Dhurandhar retired Deputy Director of the J. J. School of Art, at the age of 73. He participated in the decorations of the Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi. His only son, Dr. G. M. Dhurandhar is a son-in-law of the Rt. Hon. M. R. Jayakar.

class cost of living index number for Jalgaon, with the average prices for the month of August 1939 equal to 100, was 265—three points lower than in the preceding month.

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U. P. Engineering Institute, Thakurganj, Lucknow Applications invited from I.Sc., (Maths. Phys. Chem.) candidates and Overseers of recognised Eng. Schools for Courses: A.M.I.E., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Struct. E., A.M.I. Mech. E., and A.M.I.E.E. Examinations Recognised by Govt. of India—Session July 1944. Competent Staff Hostel arrangements Scholarships. Free Prospectus from Director. (8536)

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"NAI DUNIYA"

Directed by KARDAR

GLORIOUS 7TH WEEK

MAJESTIC

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

VISVA-BHARATI RABINDRANATH FELLOWSHIPS

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned upto Friday, the 30th June, 1944 for the following Research Fellowships in the name and memory of Rabindranath Tagore. SUBJECTS: (a) Rural Economics and (b) Education. APPOINTMENT: The Fellowships shall be awarded in the first instance for one year and may be renewed for four more years. GRADE: Rs. 150-150-175-200 per mensem. The Fellows must possess high academic qualification and previous research experience. They will be expected to carry on independent research in their respective subjects, deliver written lectures on the same and participate in some teaching work. Prescribed forms of application and detail rules and conditions of service will be sent against -/8/- stamps.

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MAHAKAVI
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Direction:—

Sjt. SUDHIRSEN,

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Sat. Sun. at 1 P.M.

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Starring:

PREM ADIB, RATNAMALA,
JEEVAN

Direction: SHANTIKUMAR

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Matinee To-day at 1 p.m.

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CAPITOL

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3rd

WEEK

RANJIT'S

Hilarious Musical Comedy

BANSARI

CHARLIE, ISHWARLAL, SHAMIM,
URMILA, DIXIT etc.

Director: JAYANT DESAI

Supreme Release

OPERA HOUSE

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Sat., Sun., Matinee 1-30 p.m.
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& 3 to 6-30

NO CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS BASED ON RELIGION

Dr. Khare Stresses Need Of
Broad-Mindedness To Wipe Out
Communal Bitterness

SIMLA, June 2.

"So long as the rights of citizenship are based on religion there will be communal bitterness in this country, unless this mentality disappears from the minds of the people, all efforts to bring about a communal harmony will fail," declared Dr. N. B. Khare, Member, Commonwealth Relations Department speaking at a well-attended inter-communal meeting organised by the Fine Arts Club this evening at the Kalibari Hall. Sir Jogendra Singh Education Member, Government of India, presided. Among those present was Sir Sultan Ahmed, Information Member Government of India.

Condemning the recrudescence of communal rioting in Dacca, Dr. Khare urged the development of rationalism in thought and organic growth from inside to achieve communal harmony. If they had to live in this country, he said, they must live as good neighbours.

Raja Sir Maharaj Singh speaking next stressed the strengthening and cultivation of social relations. Although political harmony, he said, was a difficult question at the moment, they need not feel despondent and wait for its final solution till the problem was solved by a peace conference. In the meantime he wanted his countrymen to exercise moderating in their views on communal questions and pointing towards the direction by teaching communal peace to children in schools.

Sir Jogendra Singh winding up said: That the presence of Sir Sultan Ahmed was a pledge that the Muslim community would not lag behind in bringing about communal harmony in this country. He drew the attention of Sir Maharaj Singh to John Sargent's report and recommendations and said it was a national plan, the aim of which was to give education to all and make it universal.

Continuing Sir Jogendra said that world forces in full ferment, moved by a great impulse to reform, to get rid of inequalities, injustices and inadequacies, to raise the living standard, to endow all people with education, manhood, self-respect and independence, were bound to influence the minds of the leaders of all communities.

India must unite or perish. The knowledge that no community could get what it desired without making a common cause with other communities, that without courage, clarity of mind and common aspiration they would not cure the ills from which they suffered, would chase away the darkening shadows of desire and true light would shine again for all.

Concluding he prayed for the spread of communal harmony movements in every town and village.

Sir Datar Singh and Captain Bhai Fateh Jang Singh (M.L.A.) also addressed the meeting.—A.P.

Improving Goan Women's Status

MARGAO, June 2.

Brisk preparations are going on for the coming Congress and Exhibition which the Women's Welfare Society (Obra Proteccao Mulher) promotes in September, to investigate practical means to improve the Goan Women's status, find out lucrative jobs for them and thus prevent excessive female emigration.

The managing board, starting from this week, will hold weekly joint sessions with leading ladies and gentlemen of Margao for this purpose. Ladies are selected for propaganda tours in villages and other districts. Vegetable and flower seeds are given free for culture experiments to be shown at the exhibition.

The ladies are asked to send to the Congress memoirs dealing with the uplift of the Goan Woman, especially the lower classes.—A.P.

DACOITS THREAT TO KILL CHILD TELLS!

CALCUTTA, June 3.—Snatching a baby from its mother's arms, a gang of dacoits in an area in Howrah District this week are reported to have threatened to dash it to the ground if the keys of the safes were not given to them. The keys were handed over, and the baby returned to the mother.

The gang numbered about 25 and were armed with daggers, spears, lathis and daos. They raided the house of a grocer in the Jagatballavpore area of Howrah Dist., assaulted inmates and escaped with booty in cash and ornaments.—A.P.

AMRELI TO EXPORT 40,000 MDS. OF WHEAT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRELI, June 3

It is reliably learnt that the Prant Suba has given permit of about 70 wagons, or about 40 thousand maunds of new wheat for export.

Messrs. A. J. Nair and F. A. Monteiro, Deputy Assistant Controllers of Naval Accounts have been promoted to the Emergency Cadre of Officers of the Superior Service of the Military Accounts Department.



Mr. M. N. Roy who recently inaugurated the Conference of the Radical Democratic Party in Bombay

HUBLI, June 2.

The conference of the Karnataka Radical Democratic Party in its open session today passed unanimously six resolutions. The first resolution was on the "Peoples Plan" which was passed recently in Poona at the Maharashtra Provincial Radical Democratic Conference.—A.P.

"Jinnah Only Muslims' Representative"

JHELUM, June 2.

The need to carry the message of Pakistan to the rural areas of the Province and to set up Muslim League Branches in every village and town in the Punjab was stressed by Raja Gaznafar Ali, (M.L.A.) ex-Parliamentary Secretary, addressing the annual Hizabullah Conference at Jhalpur Sharif which was attended by Muslims from rural areas of Rawalpindi and Multan divisions.

After explaining at length the recent political developments in the Punjab Raja Gaznafar Ali appealed to the audience to owe allegiance to the Muslim League which, he said, was the only representative political organisation of the Mussalmans of India.

Sahibzaua Aizool-Hassan, a well-known Ahrar leader, who also addressed the audience, appreciated the demand for Pakistan and said that by a resolution passed by the Ahrar Party at Saharanpur, Mr. Jinnah was acknowledged as the only representative of the Mussalmans of India, so far as a political settlement with non-Mussalmans was concerned.—A.P.

MUSLIM MAJLIS GETS ACTIVE

DELHI, June 3. The recently constituted Muslim Majlis has opened a regular Central Office at Delhi under the control of Dr. Shauket-ulla Ansari. The Majlis, it is learnt, proposes to launch a vigorous campaign for the recruitment of members and also contemplates to start an English Weekly and an Urdu daily from Delhi.

Ulema Not To Wait On Jinnah

NEW DELHI, June 3: Maulvi Bahir Ahmed, Member, Working Committee, Jamiatul-Ulema-Hind, in a statement to the Press dismisses as baseless and misleading the newspaper report that the Jamiat proposed to send a delegation to wait on Mr. Jinnah.—A.P.

Hindu Swimming Pool Entertains All Communities

By J. C. MAITRA

The Pransukhlal Mafatlal Hindu Swimming Pool at Chowpatty, which was said to be reserved for Hindus only arranged an Aquatic Sports Meet last week in which strange to say, members of all communities participated. Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor of Bombay was present. From all accounts, the first Bombay Provincial Salt Water Championship's Tournament as the Meet was called, was a great success from every point of view. I have no personal knowledge of it however, as I was not there owing to the simple reason that I did not receive an invitation to attend the function—even though I was entitled to it as an Official of the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association under whose jurisdiction, and authority the competitions were held. Perhaps I was excluded from the list of invitees on account of my strong views and tirades against communal institutions! Nevertheless it did not hurt me.

FEAR OF POLLUTION GONE

I was rather pleased to see this avowedly communal Bath opening its doors—even though for a short while—to members of all communities. The sanctity which all its critics attributed to it is gone. It can no longer be said that the members of this Bath—the Hindus—are afraid of its pollution by the members of other communities. They have at least knocked the bottom out of this charge against them. As long as this tournament lasts, all communities will have the opportunity and advantage of its use. To that extent it will be helpful to all. Still it will remain a communal institution—reserved for Hindus only and closed to members of other communities for most part of the year.

AGITATION TO CONTINUE

From the day the idea was mooted to build a communal Bath, I have been one of its staunchest opponents, as I firmly believe that such institutions are harmful to the best interests of the country. I have condemned it in no uncertain terms in these columns during the past so many years. Unfortunately I have not been able to convert those who favour such institutions to my way of thinking. Perhaps it may take many years more before the people will see the evil of it and turn all communal institutions into cosmopolitan or national bodies, unless of course the aftermath of the present war brings about a revolution in the ideas and ideals of mankind. For the present we can only continue our agitation and hope for the best in the near future.

DISCUSSION WITH EX-MINISTERS

There are people who criticise the Congress Ministry for permitting the construction of this Communal Bath in Bombay. Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress leader, has also been condemned for his association with it as he performed its opening ceremony. I have disapproved of their actions myself in these columns. Last year when I was at Yeravda I took the opportunity of discussing this matter with Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, in the last Congress ministry which was responsible for the sanction. Morarji told me that at the first instance when Soonderdas Morarji and others had approached him for permission for construction of the Swimming Bath he had refused sanction, as he himself was not in favour of such a communal institution.

MORARJI'S STANCE

Desai had asked Soonderdas to make it a cosmopolitan body with the help of members from other communities. The latter tried for over six months, but failed to evoke any sympathetic response from non-Hindus. Seth Mafatlal Gagalbhai, the chief donor, was prepared to sponsor a bath only for the Hindus. For a time it seemed that the scheme would remain on paper only. But Soonderdas never lost heart. After persistent efforts he succeeded in persuading Mr. Desai and Mr. Yassin Nurie, the then P.W.D. Minister, who was directly concerned in the affair, to give him sanction. Morarji told me that he did so in the belief that at least a communal bath was better than no bath at all.

THE IDEAL OF SPORT

Then I argued with him and pointed out the evil effects of such communal institutions on the body politic of India. By themselves they are not so harmful. I agreed. As a matter of fact they helped to encourage

and advance sport among the communities concerned. The reason why the Parsis are so far ahead of the other communities in aquatic sports to day is that they have had greater facilities for practice and training than the others have. The backwardness of the Hindus was undoubtedly one of the reasons why the Hindu Swimming Pool came into being. There may not be anything seriously wrong in all the communities having their swimming Baths separately and enjoying their baths by themselves. But is that the ideal of sport?

LESSONS ON COSMOPOLITANISM

Look at communal gymkhanas and clubs. They have become the breeding ground of communalism. Tournaments and matches are all played on communal lines—reaching their climax in the cricket Pentangular. I was perhaps the first Indian in Bombay to inaugurate a tournament on non-communal basis, namely, the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships Tournament, in a communal institution—the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and that was exactly 20 years ago—in the year 1924. A few years ago this Gymkhana started a similar competition in Badminton. Another lead given by me was to make the Tournament Committee a cosmopolitan one—just to give the Bombay Gymkhana a lesson in this direction. I am glad to record here that after the lapse of a few years the latter included gracefully some Indians in their Western India Lawn Tennis Championships Committee!

KHER AND MORARJI AGREE

But that has been the limit of my efforts so far as decommunalising the Hindu Gymkhana is concerned. My proposal to admit non-Hindus as Associate Members was turned down twice by the arbitrary powers of its President. I may try again if the Congress-minded members of that institution promise their support to me. However, that is another matter. When I explained to Balasaheb Kher and Morarji how these apparently harmless institutions breed and foster communalism by holding tournaments and matches on communal lines and by putting teams for such competitions, they agreed with me that such institutions should not be encouraged and supported by nationalists. I am penning these lines with the full permission of the friends mentioned above.

A SOLID ARGUMENT

While discussing the subject Morarji put it to me, "Suppose the Muslims or the Parsis had asked for the plot, instead of the Hindus, and I had refused sanction on the ground advanced by you, would not the Muslim League have added one more change to their list of atrocities committed by the Congress Ministries? Would not the Parsis have condemned them for the same offence?" It is because the Hindus have done it, he said, there is so much hue and cry. If the others had done it, nobody would have said a word against them. As a Government they were not in a position to enforce all their idealism on the people yet. So they had to compromise at times.

A CALL TO NATIONALISTS

Finally Morarji told me that he had reserved two more plots next to the Mafatlal Baths, for anybody to take them. Would some nationally-minded people approach the Government and take them up at once, so that we may have two cosmopolitan baths soon after the war is over? There is plenty of money now in Bombay. It only needs some influential and energetic persons to take a lead in the matter. They can enrol Patrons and Life members by hundreds immediately. A duty devolves on those who are always criticising the organisers of the Hindu Swimming Pool. It is up to them to prove that they are not mere idle critics—always wanting to enjoy the last things in life at the expense of others. Let them show that they are in right earnest about their nationalistic ideals.

I am sorry I had no opportunity of discussing the subject with the Sirdar. It is very likely I might have convinced him also.

INDIA'S REVERSE LEND-LEASE AID GOING UP

Gives In Two Months Of 1944 As Much As In Entire 1943

WASHINGTON, June 2. The value of Reverse Lend-Lease aid in India up to December 31 1943 as reported by the United States army totalled 1,14,451,000 dollars. It was disclosed today. The report indicated that 6,598,000 dollars of the total was in military stores and equipment, 7,627,000 dollars in transportation and communication, 40,652,000 dollars in petroleum products, 43,033,000 dollars in construction and 1,654,000 dollars in subsistence and miscellaneous.

The reports stated: The volume of Reverse Lend-Lease aid provided for the United States forces in India is going up tremendously. In January and February this year alone American troops received over 35,000 dollars worth of supplies. This was as much in two months as we had received in the entire year of 1943. United States army figures are given

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

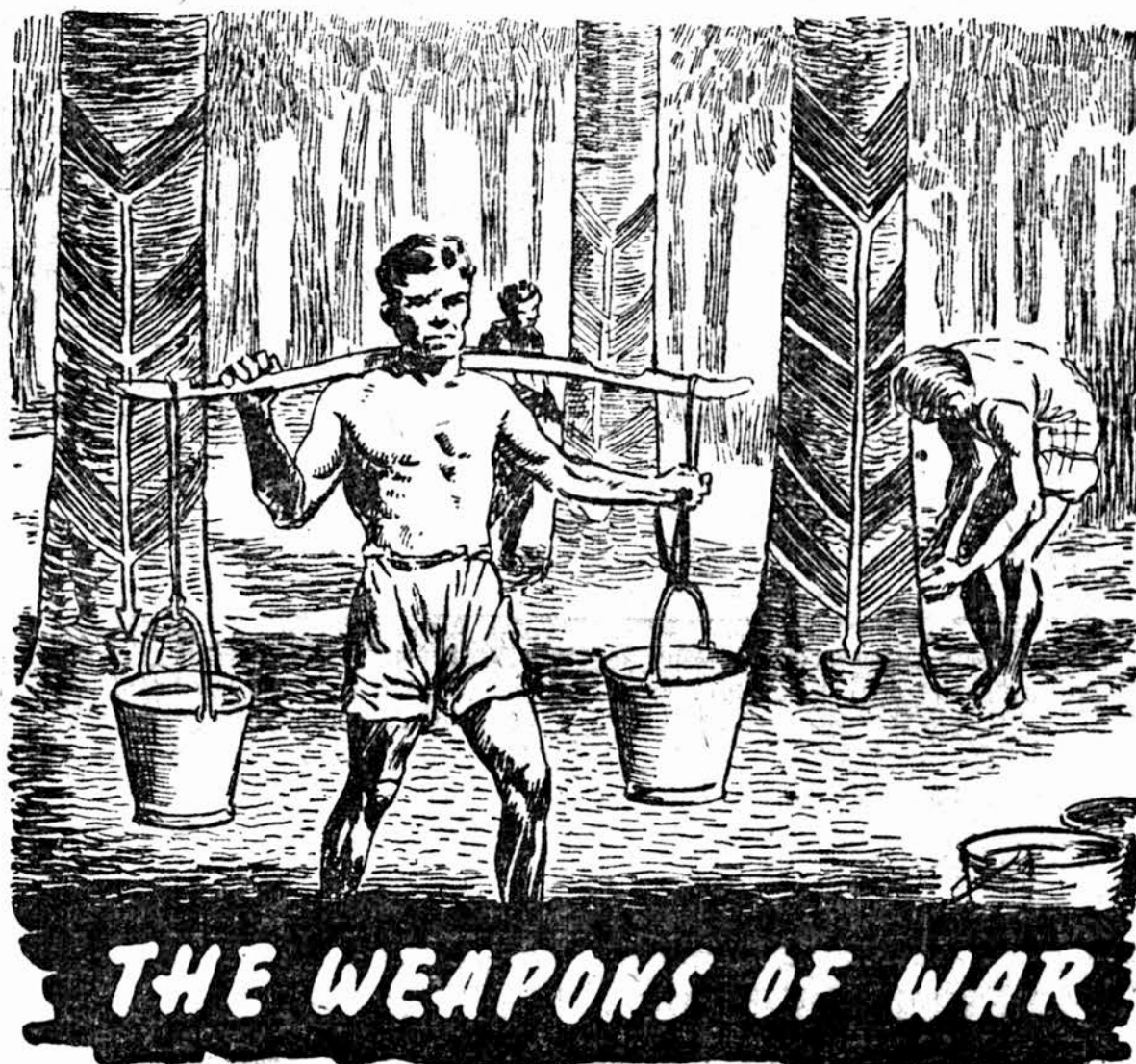
We have opened a "Clinical Department" under the direct supervision of qualified and experienced physicians and surgeons. All persons suffering from loss of vitality and vigour, premature old age, lack of stamina, married and personal hygiene problems, female irregularities and disorders, DEFORMITIES OF THE BUST (sagging, infantile overdeveloped, etc.), MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, psychoanalytic and suggestive therapeutics under deep hypnosis, OBESITY (planned diet, reeducative exercises, electro-vibratory massage and hormone-vitamin-mineral feeding), ALL CONSTITUTIONAL CHRONIC DISEASES WHICH HAVE DEFINED ALL TREATMENTS, etc., can now secure personal individualised treatment and expert guidance. Latest laboratory equipment, to facilitate 'exact diagnosis' available. ELECTROTHERAPY, diathermy, ultra, short-wave therapy, electro-surgery, deep X-ray therapy, actinotherapy, ultra-violet and infra-red radiations, electric ionisation, etc. etc. with latest modern apparatuses is a SPECIALITY at our CLINIC. Consultations free. Strictest privacy and confidence guaranteed. Consult in person between 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on any week day. Saturdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. If you cannot visit us personally, send the full history of your case in detail if possible, ask your family physician to send us a detailed report, and a STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE for "diagnosis and suggested treatment" of your case.

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Bata

INDIA'S MOST POPULAR FOOTWEAR

In the report because the Government of India has not yet provided a statement of its expenditure for reverse Lend-Lease.

Lend-Lease aid by the United States to the Allies now total 24,225,000,000 dollars. This was disclosed today the United States House of Representatives Appropriations Committee, who recommended fully the year 1945 budgets requested by the Lend-Lease administration and the UNRRA. The committee declared that guns, tanks and food distributed under Lend-Lease meant a difference between "relatively ineffectual" and Allies in destroying the enemy."

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remove monthly complaints within three days only. Price with guarantee letter per bottle Rs. 5/8/- Foreign Shs. 10/- B.C. SERVICE, (B.C.) Churchgate St., Fort Bombay. (Phone No. 21343)

SIGNS OF STORM IN DURBAN OVER ORDINANCE

DURBAN, June 3. The Natal "Mercury" says: There are signs of storm in Durban over the Ordinance to deal with the vexed question of Indian penetration. So far as the occupation is concerned, it is difficult to see what real objection European opinion can have to the scheme that is put forward. The measures to which Indians have agreed are in fact a distinct advance on anything that have been previously proposed. It certainly leaves the question of investment open and that has caused not unnatural anxiety in Durban. If, as promised, the Indian community takes steps to see that buying of properties in European areas is kept within strict bounds, the European community should also realise that it also has a duty in that respect. After all there can be no Indian buying if there is no European selling.

The Natal "Daily News" says: The Ordinance has become an obvious and rather unhappy compromise. The more closely its clauses are examined, the clearer it becomes that Senator Clarkson's claim that it would "solve the Indian question" for all time is far from well founded.—Reuter.

Two Muslim Conferences At Rawalpindi

RAWALPINDI, June 3. Two important Muslim conferences will be held at Rawalpindi during the next fortnight. The Punjab Provincial Majlis Ahrar Conference will meet on June 10 and 11. Syed Attaulah Shah Bokhari will preside over this conference.

The Punjab Muslim League Conference will be held on 17 and 18 to discuss their future course of action. Sardar Shaikat Khan, ex-Minister, Punjab, will preside.

Prominent Muslim League leaders of the Punjab and the Frontier Premier and Ministers will attend the session.—A. P.

THREE GERMAN SUPPLY SHIPS BOMBED.

LONDON, June 3. In operations patterned on the assault on Tirpitz, British carrier-borne planes of the fleet air arm on Thursday night made their sixth successful strike against German shipping in Norwegian waters. Three supply ships in strongly guarded convoy were bombed off Stadlandet. Four of the escorting flak ships were damaged by gunfire.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

GERMAN TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM ROME

LONDON, June 3. Field-Marshal Kesselring to-night expects an Allied breakthrough towards Rome as Fifth Army spearheads battle on the Alban Hills only 12 miles away, said last minute German war dispatches.

Carl Praeger, German News Agency War Correspondent with Marshal Kesselring's army before Rome, reported to-night "the Allies' present position in the area between Rocca Priora and Palestrina hint at a successful breakthrough in the direction of Rome." This frontline admission was made soon after a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman had announced in Berlin that all German troops had been withdrawn from Rome to save the city.—Reuter.

DRIVE INTO ROME IMMINENT. ITALY, June 3: The Fifth Army have captured Lanuvio and Labico. The Eighth Army have reached Anagni.

The Fifth Army have broken through the Alban Hills line.

LONDON, June 3: Reuter's special correspondent at Allied Hqs. cables that a drive into Rome now appears imminent.—Reuter.

Gandhiji May Leave For Poona And Stay In 'Parnakuti'

BIRLA, TATA AND THAKURDAS PAY COURTESY VISIT TO MAHATMA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It is understood that Gandhiji may leave for Poona and will stay in 'Parnakuti', Lady Thackersey's bungalow. The actual date of his departure is likely to be decided in the second week of this month.

Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. J. R. D. Tata, and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas saw Gandhiji to-day for nearly 45 minutes. Asked whether the booklet adumbrating the 15 year plan of Bombay industrialists had been shown to Gandhiji, Sir Purshottamdas said that "It must have reached him earlier."

Mr. J. R. D. Tata told the Press that it was a purely courtesy visit. It is understood that to-day's visitors may avail themselves of another opportunity when Gandhiji recovers to discuss their plan with him. To-day only passing references to the plan were understood to have been made.

Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, now in Bhopal State service and former editor of 'Young India' was closeted with Gandhiji for about an hour after the Bombay industrialists left Gandhiji's shack.

PRINCES' DEPUTATION TO SEE GANDHIJI

Responsible Government Offer To States People

(From Our Correspondent.) AHMEDABAD, June 3. "The decision is final and no change necessary or possible." This is the purport of the reply that H. E. the Viceroy has given to the Nawabsahab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes who had sent a letter to H. E. the Viceroy protesting against the decision to put salute States under the political agent and requesting to find out a way on behalf of the states. On the other hand, a move is on foot to send a deputation of bigger and smaller States to Mahatma Gandhi with a plan to offer responsible Government to people.

Earl Browder Greets Gandhiji On Release

Earl Browder, the Secretary of the American Communist Party in a telegram to Gandhiji says: We are happy to learn of your release and hope this means that India's people will soon be free. We are confident that cleansing the earth of Hitler and his allies

"NAGPUR TIMES" APPEAL

Stay Of Proceedings For Recovery Of Fine Ordered

NAGPUR, June 3. The first Additional District and Sessions Judge heard preliminary arguments in the appeal filed on behalf of Mr. P. Dube and Mr. I. S. Parihar of the "Nagpur Times" against the lower court's judgment and passed orders for the issue of notice to the Crown and stay of proceedings for recovery of the fine against the appellants till the disposal of the appeal.

Mr. H. C. Narad's appeal in the same case is being filed separately.—A. P.

EXECUTED FOR FATHER'S MURDER

SUKKUR, June 3. Gopalomal, son and murderer of the Jacobabad millionaire Shivalomal, together with his accomplice Shaffi, was executed in the Central Jail here to-day.

It will be recalled that both the above convicts, together with the assassins of the late Mr. Allahbux—who were also lodged in the same cell—made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt last week to break jail by poisoning their guards and cutting the bars of their cell with a hack saw.—A. P.

CHIEF PRESS ADVISER

NEW DELHI, June 3.—"Sir Usha Nath Sen has been appointed Chief Press Adviser with effect from June 1, 1944," says a press note.—A. P.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL

CALCUTTA, June 3.—The following are the results of matches played to-day in the first division of the Calcutta Football League:—Mohamedan Sporting 2, Bhowanipore 1, Calcutta 2, Dalhousie 1, Kalighat 1, Antelopes nil.—A. P.

KASTURBA MEMORIAL FUND

SEND YOUR QUOTA TODAY

will be followed by the achievement of independence by all nations able to unite all living forces of their people.—"Peoples War."

Cawnpore Contribution

To Kasturba Fund CAWNPORE, June 2: The Cawnpore Municipal Board at a meeting held to-day resolved to contribute a sum of Rs. 11,000 towards the All-India Kasturba Memorial Fund.—A. P.

MAHATMA THANKS INDIAN XIANS

Mahatma Gandhi gave the following message in writing to a gathering of about 400 Christians organised by the Nationalist Christian Party Bombay, on 28th May at Gandhigram, Juhu, when prayers were held for the health of Mahatmaji and for the peace of the world:—

"I thank you all for having taken the trouble to come to Juhu and offer prayers for my health. If God has any service still to take from me, I am sure that your prayers and that of many others in many lands will be answered. God bless you all."

PARIS AREA UNDER STRINGENT NAZI CONTROL

BERLIN:—In preparation for the Allied invasion, the Paris area is to put under entirely new and stringent Nazi control, says a Paris dispatch. A new Gestapo Chief, Heinrich Muller, one of Hitler's principal assistants, has arrived in Paris. Muller is one of the most ruthless of all Gestapo leaders. His main task is to prepare lists of thousands of Frenchmen to be arrested immediately on landing is made. The list includes, the message adds, many vichyites who are not trusted in an emergency.—India Press Service.

15 POLICEMEN JAILED

Charge Of Rioting, Assault And Throwing Away Their Kit Bags

JESSORE, June 2. Fifteen constables of the Jessore police lines have been convicted and sentenced by the Sadar sub-divisional officer to three months' R.I. each on a charge of rioting, assault, throwing away their kit bags and shouting objectionable slogans.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the reserve police inspector directed some constables to take certain lunatic constables to the thana on December 22, 1942. They refused to comply with this order. The Reserve Inspector, and some constables who appeared on the scene, were assaulted by the accused who shouted objectionable slogans and threw away their kit bags. They were arrested and later tried by a special magistrate who sentenced each of them to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The High Court acquitted them on appeal but ordered their trial by the ordinary process of law. This trial as held before the S.D.O.

In passing sentence, the S.D.O. took into consideration the fact that the accused had been in custody for the last 18 months. A. P.

British Newsprint Mills Complain

LONDON:—British Newsprint Mills claim to have gained no advantage from the permitted increase in production of newsprint from 15 to 18 1/2 per cent of the normal pre-war production. The effect of the increase, says the report of Bow Water Paper Mills, was neutralised by the Ministry of Supply Regulations which resulted in corresponding higher costs of manufacture.—India Press Service.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Govt. Securities Continue Firm

CALCUTTA, June 3. The market continued its upward trend around. The volume of business reported was an extensive one. Government securities continued firm.

CITY MARKETS

Bombay, June 3.

BULLION:—Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8-8-0, Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 44-3/4 cents: The local market was quiet at the start and Silver declined to Rs. 133/12 on realising. Later on there was renewed short covering and prices improved to Rs. 134/8. Gold was steady at Rs. 74/9.

Later on the market was quiet with a restricted turnover. Ready Silver Rs. 134/12, forward Rs. 134/2. Ready Gold Rs. 74/8. Forward Rs. 74/8. Sovereigns Rs. 51/4.

COTTON:—The local market opened today at Rs. 427/8 for July delivery and there being no demand prices declined to Rs. 424/12 under renewed selling. Later on there was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 425/4. The market remains quiet with less desire to buy.

As anticipated in these columns, the decline to Rs. 420/8 for July on heavy unloading by bulls. The market was weak and utter absence of bonafide demand and support of investors, sold on the price structure. Prices after declining to Rs. 419/12 closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

ICC July 420 12 0

ICC September 431 12 0

COTTON PARITY:—Indian Cotton July Contract is 445 cent points under New York July at Exchange rate 331.

* HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 3.

July High 427/8, Low 425, Close 427/4

September High 440, Low 437, Close 437/12

BHATINDA QUOTATIONS

Bhatinda, June 3. Opening Silver Ready 133/12, Jeth 131/13, Gold Ready 74/3, Jeth 74/8, Asach 74/14, Bajree Ready 5/3, Pott 6/3, Rice Asach 13/3, Mangsar 12/12, Ready Wheat 7/5, Gram 5/8 and 6, Barley 4/2.

CALCUTTA QUOTATIONS

Calcutta, June 3. Cocoanuts Raw 65 Dry 75 Cocoanuts Oil 288 Copra Office 165 Dilpasand 195 Madrasnoolam 225 Pepper Wynam 340 Country 330 Dry Ginger Chennad 250 Ernad 230 Coffee Robusta 114.

HAPUR QUOTATIONS

Hapur, June 3. Wheat Rs. 10, Arrivals 1,000 mds Stock Rs. 48, Khatils Gram Rs. 8/10/9, Barley Rs. 6/15/3, Peas Rs. 7/10, Arhar Rs. 7/9/6, Oats Rs. 7/8, Rapeseed Rs. 12/8, Gur Rs. 4/8, Fine Rs. 5, Arrivals 1000 mds Urad Asar Rs. 11/4, Maha Rs. 11/11, Opened Rs. 11/11/6, Moong Jeth Rs. 9/6, Bhadon Rs. 9/11, Maha Rs. 10/11, Guwar Jeth Rs. 6/9, Bhadon Rs. 6/14, Bardana Jeth Rs. 65, Asul 55/13, Grains steady on active demand and poor supplies gur quiet pulses opened reactionary on profit converging sales and cloudy weather.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 3. Tata Ordinary 413, Tata Deferred 2225, Indian Iron 37-6, Steel Corp. of Bengal 28-6, Bombay Dyeing 1900, Central 418/12, Century 905, Gokak 322-8, Kohinoor 640, Simplex 253, Andhra Valley 1885, Tata Hydro 205, Tata Power 1877-8, Associated Cement 235, Belapur 245, Bombay Burma (Old) 412-8.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the position of scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 26th May:

Demand Liabilities in India	
Time Liabilities in India	553,52,08,000
Cash in India:	176,45,65,000
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India	23,43,04,000
and Bank Notes	2,01,72,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	39,73,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	110,26,32,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	213,66,44,000
Advances in India	9,01,15,000
Bills discounted in India	

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY.)

	New York, June 3.
Previous Closing	20.92
To-day's Opening	20.88
Difference	-.04
To-day's Closing	20.90
Difference	-.02

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

CALCUTTA, June 3. Following is a statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 26th May, 1944:

Liabilities Capital Rs.	
Reserve Fund Rs.	5,62,50,000.
Deposit, savings Bank, Current and other Accounts Rs.	224,25,21,000.
Sundries Rs.	1,63,92,000.
Total Rs.	237,36,63,000.
Assets investments: Government Securities Rs.	
Other Authorised Investments Rs.	118,54,18,000.
3,00,69,000, Advances: Loans Rs.	17,10,43,000.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts Rs.	42,16,15,000.
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs.	4,12,22,000.
Dead Stock Rs.	1,71,30,000.
Sundries Rs.	1,37,06,000.
Cash: In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India Rs.	48,39,12,000.
Balances with other Banks Rs.	95,48,000.
Total	Rs. 237,36,63,000.—A. P.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY
REFORMER

SRI VALLABHACHARYA: LIFE, TEACHINGS AND MOVEMENT. By Bhai Manilal C. Parekh. Published by the author at Harmony House, Rajkot. Price, cloth bound edition Rs 10; board bound Rs. 8.

The author, who has already to his credit lengthy biographical studies of religious prophets and reformers like Zoroaster, Swami Narayan, Chaitanya, Raja Rammohan Roy and Keshab Chandra Sen, a study of Mahatma Gandhi (in collaboration with the Rev. R. M. Grey), histories of the Brahmo and Christian Churches and translations of works of well-known authors like Benjamin Kidd, Olive Schreiner, St. Bernard, etc., has given us, in the present work, the most comprehensive biographical study, so far published, of Sri Vallabhacharya, the founder of the Shuddhadvaita school of Pure Monism, who lived in the 15 and 16th centuries A. D. and who counts among his followers today lakhs of Hindus. Though, he was born in south India of Telugu parents, most of his life was spent in Western and Central India, in Gujarat, Rajputana, Marwar, Mewad, Sindh and Benares, and it was in these regions that his teachings took the deepest root. The gospel taught by him was called "Pushi Marg" or the Way of Grace, combining intense devotion combined with self-surrender to God. The numerous and richly endowed temples dedicated to Sri Krishna or Shri Nathji, which have been set up in Marwar and other places in Rajputana, Gujarat and Bombay, bear testimony to the strength of the religious movement inaugurated by him. The author has pieced together all available materials in order to give a connected story of this great Acharya and of the church founded by him. As pointed by the author, the Acharya was born at a critical period of Indian history and the movement started by him contributed a good deal not only to the consolidation of Hinduism but also to its universalisation. His Gospel transcended the bounds of caste, race and sex. The author removes some of the prevalent misconceptions about the personality of Vallabhacharya and his teachings. Though the Acharya was an intellectual giant, he lived the simplest life, and was humility incarnate. The latter-day abuses which have given the

Story Of Congress Medical
Mission To China

"...AND ONE DID NOT COME BACK", By K. Ahmad Abbas, ...A Sound Publication, Price Rs. 2/8/- September 1, 1938 11 p.m. it was a dark gloomy night, with the dull patter, of a spent monsoon rain. The usually crowded and wet floor of the Ballard Pier was more than usually crowded. There were a group of Chinese boys, singing songs. Indian youths shouting slogans, leaders and friends taking leave from five doctors who were going to China. With a last parting gift of a box of every kind of serum made in the Haffkine Institute meant to be used by themselves, Doctors Atal, Cholkar, Mukherji, Basu and Kotnis of the Congress Medical Mission to China boarded the S. S. Rajputana and sailed away on a journey which was at once a mission and an adventure.

After months and years of devoted toil and service in war-torn China, all of them returned, all but one. That was Dwarkanath Kotnis, who, to quote Abbas, has "by his martyrdom, sealed the bond of solidarity between the free peoples of China and India with the sacred, irrefutable stamp of death."

And this book is the story of their adventure. "It is a story, at once exciting and inspiring, the kind of story that comes along in the way of a lucky reporter once in a lifetime of journalism. It is the record

world the impression that his teachings smacked of epicureanism are shown to be excrecences totally at variance with the original teachings. The author has translated a number of stanzas from Vallabha's works to demonstrate the purity as well as sublimity of his teachings. The author has made a detailed survey of the Bhakti movement in Gujarat, Marwar and Rajputana and devoted chapters to critical studies of the lives of poet-saints like Narsi Mehta, Mirabai and Dayaram. The whole work is a most laudable attempt to portray the personality of the illustrious Acharya in its true colours and to reveal his sublime teachings in their pristine purity.

of five brave idealists...venturing forth on a mission of mercy, imperilling their health and their very lives, dodging Japanese bombs by a hair's breadth a score of times, walking thousands of miles across trackless wastes, risking capture by the enemy, living on the barest and coarsest rations, performing delicate operations in caves and peasants' thatched huts with improvised instruments made of bamboo."

Such is the subject. As for the information gathered, here is the testimony of Dr. B. K. Basu, who provided the basic facts of the story. Says he: "...You are a brilliant and faithful reporter. You have not only written exactly what I did say but also what I wanted and missed to say."

And to crown all, Lin Yutang, than whom you could think of no better judge, has declared "You have an easy pen."

I think it is unnecessary to add to this burden of testimony except to confess to a feeling of faint jealousy (purely professional) that another reporter should have got away with so good a story.

G. N. A.

PLAY PARADE

COLOUR BAR, by "Two Oxford Men", Thakars, Bombay. Price: Rs. 1/8.

STALINGRAD, by Chetan Anand. Free India Publications. Price As. 12.

YEH KISKA KHOON HAI, by Ali Sardar Jafri, Isha'at Ghar, Hyderabad (Deccan). Price: As. 12.

DELUGE, by Shanti Javeri, Padma Publications, Bombay. Price: Rs. 3.

TALK ABOUT FOOD, by S. Gopal and V. Abdullah, Shekti Karyalayam, Madras. Price As. 10.

India, it seems, is fast becoming drama-conscious and the spate of plays recently published should have been a happy augury for the revival and rejuvenation of the Indian stage, but for the fact that most of them are only meant to be read and not staged. They are written more with a view to entertain the intellectuals rather than to be staged for the masses.

Sophisticated

"Colour Bar" is one of those clever-clever things Oxford undergraduates write for the O.U.D.S. It is sophisticated and the dialogue is smart, but the title is a little misleading. The play is not a vigorous dramatisation of the conflict of colour, only a sad little tale of frustration in love. The sadness, being overlaid with cynicism, has not even the heart-appeal of a poignant melodrama. It is not even as forceful in its depiction of the racial conflict as Galsworthy's "Loyalties". But it is readable and for a sophisticated audience it may also be a success on the stage.

Epic Of Stalingrad

"Stalingrad" by Chetan Anand, of course, cannot be staged—because it was written for the radio. But it is sensitively conceived and powerfully written, with quite a few memorable lines. The words ring with the patriotic fervour of the defenders of Stalingrad, and the use of the loud-speaker is a very original and effective device to heighten the drama. One hopes before long Mr. Anand will be writing a real play for the stage—preferably in an Indian language.

A People's Play

All Sardar Jafri's play "Yeh Kiska Khoon Hai" (In Urdu) is a real play written for the people in the language of the people. The background is Chittagong, threatened by Japanese invasion, the dramatist's approach is obviously in accordance with the communist "party line", but the characters are human and the climax has a meaning and a message relevant to the contemporary reality. Here and there, one notices minor weaknesses in the dramatic structure (e.g. there is too much explanatory talk in the earlier scenes) but there are two very significant features which deserve

BOOKS
AND THEIR
AUTHORS

Sanskrit Hymns

SELECT WORKS OF SRI SHAN-KARACHARYA: Sanskrit text and English translation by S. Venkataraman. Foreword by K. Balasubramania Iyer, 3rd Edition. Published by G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras. Price Re. 1-4.

The hymns included in this work are such popular ones as Haristuti, Dashashloki, Dakshinamurti, Aparokshanubhuti, Svatashloki, Atmapodna, Vakayavritti and Svatmanirupanam. A few other stanzas of a miscellaneous nature have also been added to the work. The book will be prized by students of Sanskrit classics as well as of Shankara's philosophy.

mention The real hero of the play—Rafiq—never appears on the stage but we feel the impact of his personality. Secondly, Jafri has given a mass background to the actions of the characters on the stage by a very clever use of off-the-stage commentary (that links one scene with the next) and slogans, "Yeh Kiska Khoon Hai" has already passed the test of a good play, having been successfully staged by the Indian People's Theatre.

Ambitious Fantasy

"Deluge" (Five acts with a Prologue and an Epilogue) is obviously not meant to be staged. It is a fantasy of truly ambitious—almost fantastic—proportions. The playwright imagines that the world has come to an end, and thousands of years after the Deluge a new species—the New Man and the New Woman—set out to find the causes of the historic catastrophe. With a filmic flash-back we are taken to an Arctic island where a number of symbolic characters—a Russian, a German, Colonel Blimp, an Indian Fakir, etc. etc.—carry on an endless and boring talk in which the problems of the world are symbolically discussed.

For a young author Mr. Javeri has undertaken a truly ambitious task worthy of a Shaw or a Sinclair. But, while he is undoubtedly a promising young writer, he has over-reached himself. These ultimates of good and evil are not for amateurish philosophers to handle.

"Playlet-Scream"

"Talk About Food" is described as a "farce in frustration" and one can say in its favour that at least it is not pretentious like "Deluge." As the authors say "By Way of Apology" in verse:

Against all paltering politicians
With selfish ambitions and mutual
suspicions.

We have let off some angry steam.

In this crude little playlet-scream. The fact that the two young student-authors are alive to the grim contemporary realities of their country is commendable. Their satire is pointed, even if it is unsubtle, and their targets are those who only talk-talk-talk about food and do nothing. It is, therefore, rather unfortunate that they should have put in a communist (Comrade Russia Kumaren) along with the Do-nothing brigade. For the communists sometimes may be doing the wrong things but no one can blame them for sitting idle. On the food issue, indeed their record of work is quite creditable.

K. A. A.

"A Report To Gandhiji"

Hind Kitabs, Bombay, will publish on June 15, a topical book entitled, A REPORT TO GANDHIJI (being a survey of Indian and world events during the 21 months of Mahatma Gandhi's detention), by K. A. Abbas and N. G. Jog with illustrations by Shankar of the HINDUSTAN TIMES.

Children's Own Corner
Conducted by
BALKAN-JI-BARI - THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I feel happy to-day. You must be feeling happy too. And naturally. Some of our comrades and co-workers in the children's cause have been released from jails recently. Unawares they were taken away from us long back. We felt the pangs of separation. But we did not get disheartened. They were serving a greater cause....

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari, and Miss Parvati T. Gidwani, President, Sind Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari, do not need any introduction to you. By working amongst you and for you, they have endeared themselves to you. Thank God, they are amidst us once again, "safe and sound"....

On your behalf,—and I am included in you—I offer a hearty welcome to these our veteran workers. Possibly our work may have suffered on account of the lack of their advice and their help. Nonetheless, we have been trying our best to keep the Balkan-Ji-Bari active—That much assurance we can give them.

A tea-party has been arranged in honour of Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai here at Bombay and an excursion in honour of Miss Parvati T. Gidwani at Karachi to-day. It will be a great joy for the local workers at each place to meet them after a pretty long interval of about twenty-one months!

Yet some of our workers are behind the prison bars. And important amongst them are Shri B. G. Kher, Chairman of the All-India Children's Association and President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari, and Shri Ram B. Motwani, Asst. Secretary of the All-India Children's Association and General Secretary of the Sind Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari.

On a day like this, we are naturally reminded of them more than ever.... We do trust they are keeping well and jolly wherever they are, and we hope they also will soon be with us—to guide and to run the organisation with fresher ideas and greater enthusiasm. In the meanwhile, we salute them in spirit and pray for their welfare.

It is heartening to know that Sister A. S. Sita of New Delhi Balkan-Ji-Bari is quite active and promising enough to make her centre a very strong one in due course of time. Among various other things that she has done lately, she has collected about Rupees seventy for the Children's Kasturba National Memorial Fund, and hopes to make it a hundred Rupees shortly.

Mrs. Mohindar Sant Singh, too, is planning a Concert at Poona. She is thinking of collecting a large sum of money by that way, and send that as donation to the Bombay Expro-



Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani,
President, Sind Provincial
Balkan-Ji-Bari

sion Victims' Relief Fund. Fuller particulars in this connection are yet to follow, for she is very busy in making preparations for the concert. We wish her all success in her efforts!

Brother T. G. Ramanathan, a member of the Balkan-Ji-Bari at Bangalore, celebrated his birthday, according to the Tamil calendar, on the 30th May, when his father Shri T. R. G. Krishnan, who also takes great interest in the Association, sent Rupees ten for arranging a small tea-party for the members.

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari has been invited to attend the proposed Conference of the representatives of the Associations interested in Food and Health problems, due to be held on the 8th June at Bombay, under the presidency of Sir Homi Mody.

Children under 12 years age can be enrolled as Members and boys and girls between 12 and 16 years as companions of Balkan-Ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, by paying once for ever a fee of 4 As. and 8 As. respectively.

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment form, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pie stamps to cover postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21, and join this great Brotherhood immediately.

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Your Loving Dada
"GULISTAN," KHAR-BOMBAY 21.

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The LAST PAGE

Conducted by
CHRONICLER

The Government has no cause to worry.

The message from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru printed on this page has not been smuggled out of the Ahmednagar Fort where some of the greatest and oldest friends of the Soviet Union are imprisoned.

It has been made up out of extracts from his "Autobiography" and "Glimpses of World History".

F. S. U. Congress

The first All-India Congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union is meeting today in Bombay under the presidency of Mrs. Vijaylaxmi Pandit. It is an occasion that epitomizes, as it were, the Indian people's abiding interest and faith in the Soviet Union. The Indo-Soviet contact dates back to the early days of the Revolution. Not a few Indian revolutionaries, leaving India in the Hijrat movement, found their way to Russia via Afghanistan. They were received there as comrades and participated in the tribulations and triumphs of those days that shook the world.

Since then the politically-minded Indians have been enthusiastically interested in the developments in the world's first workers' State. Two of our greatest men—Nehru and Tagore—visited the Soviet Union and wrote about it at considerable length. Our writers and litterateurs and intellectuals have sought inspiration in the masterpieces of Russian literature—Tolstoy and Tchekhov and Turgenev as also the writers of the revolution and the reconstruction—Gorky and Sholokhov and Alexei Tolstoy and Ehrenberg. Our artists have studied the new values of purposeful, proletarian art of the Soviet Union. And our national movement has always felt a bond of solidarity with the workers and peasants of the U.S.S.R.

No wonder, then, that since its very inception, the Friends of the Soviet Union has been able to get the support of Indians of all shades of political opinion. While Communists and Congressmen, of course, have been in the forefront, Liberals, Moderates and even Muslim Leaguers have supported the F. S. U. movement. Politicians, writers, intellectuals, professors, students, artists, journalists—they are all represented in the F. S. U. which is perhaps the only organisation in which the political Lion and the non-political Lamb have joined together for a common purpose.

The objects of the F. S. U.—"to develop friendly relations and solidarity between the Soviet people and the people of our country by promoting a close study and sympathetic understanding of each other's culture and achievements"—have been achieved by a series of activities carried on by all the branches—lectures, exhibitions, publications, film shows, etc. To the credit of the organisers it can be said that they have been able to keep the F. S. U. a really active and really non-party (or, rather, all-party) organisation.

Dream Of Lenin

That eminent Congress leaders like Pandit Nehru, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mrs. Pandit, Mr. Sri Prakash, have been associated with the F. S. U. gives the lie direct to the vicious propaganda carried on by enemies of India to the effect that the Congress leadership is pro-fascist. Who can give better expression to India's feelings of admiration and solidarity for the Soviets than Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. But she cannot address the F. S. U. Congress because of the Government's gagging order. In November last, however, she had

sent a message to an exhibition held by the F. S. U. which deserves to be included among the finest specimens of prose written or uttered during the war years. In the course of it she had said:—

"The dream of Lenin swept like a fiery tempest across city and hamlet, steppe and mountains smiting back into a long forgotten consciousness of their own human status, vast multitudes of men and women whom generations of oppression had beaten down into a dreadful and fatalistic torpor akin to death.

"Whether, like me, they yield allegiance to the teaching of Mahatma Gandhi, or profess more safe and conventional social and political faiths, are there still people in the world to-day with a vestige of intelligence or integrity, who dare withhold a just tribute of admiration for the magnitude of the Russian enterprise or the magnificence of its achievement.

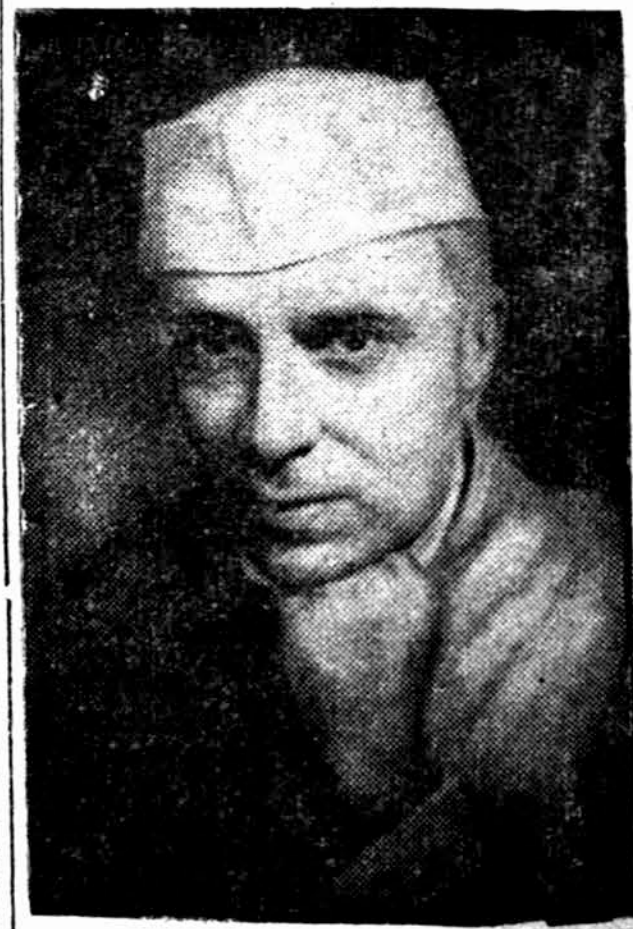
"In a short swift crowded and critical quarter century have we not witnessed the miracle of a large section of restored and reconditioned humanity emerge from the centuries' exiled of its bitter serfdom, and not only enter upon its heritage of the garnered knowledge art and beauty of the ages but also become the creator of national wealth and well-being through its newly awakened sternly disciplined united energy. Industry, skill and power

Then there is the classic story of the editor who would never contradict anything he had once published. To him one day came a very irate citizen complaining that his "death" had been announced in the obituary column of the paper. "What are you going to do about it?" he demanded. The editor blandly replied, "We never publish any contradictions. But to make amends we are prepared to print the news of your birth in the "Birth" column and thus give you a fresh start in life."

The World Is His Country

These stories we have been induced to recall by the happy news that Romain Rolland, the famous French author and humanist whose "death" we had mourned eight months ago, is still alive. A cable to Gandhiji from Edmont Privat, a professor in Switzerland, says: "Romain Rolland is well. Love from us both."

Mr. Privat, it appears, is known to Gandhiji for many years. On his way back from London after the second Round Table Conference in 1931 Mahatma Gandhi had stayed with Rolland in Switzerland where he had also



NEHRU
From behind the bars he greets the Soviets

was his country and the underdog his brother."

Two Wings Of The Revolution

Romain Rolland, the 78-year old writer, has been a consistent friend of Indian freedom and had a lengthy correspondence with Gandhiji before he met him. It was he who, through his book, introduced the personality of Gandhiji to the French-speaking world. Rolland is a rare combination of socialist and humanitarian, so that he has been devoted both to the cause of India and the Soviet Union. The personalities of Lenin and Gandhiji have equally appealed to him. He once wrote:

"I wish to see in the fighting Communism of the U.S.S.R. and the civil disobedience of an India organised and guided by Gandhiji, the two great wings of the Revolution. I expressed the wish that they would co-ordinate and regulate their common rhythm."

And it seems to me a happy coincidence that we should have occasion to recall these words just as the first Indian Friends of the Soviet Union Congress is being held in Bombay, symbolizing the solidarity of what M. Rolland described as "the two wings of the Revolution."

Soviet Poets Sing Of India—And Bombay!

To-day, several prominent Indian poets will recite poems about the Soviet Union and the Soviet people at the session of the F. S. U. Congress. Many an Indian poet has been inspired by the vision of a socialist state, by the gallantry of the Red Army and by Soviet citizens' individual acts of heroism. Poems, songs, ballads, "powadas", have been written on such subjects in practically all important languages of India—and even in the lesser-known dialects.

Few, however, are aware that Soviet poets, too, have returned the compliment by referring to India in their poetry and songs.

Here, for instance, is a poem entitled "Contrasts" by Ghafur Ghulam, a poet of the republic of Uzbekistan:—

Along these ancient roads which have seen so many things,
From China to Iran, from India to Turkestan,
Across the whole world the myriads of the proletariat
Will pass quick and fast as a steel caravan
In Union and solidarity.
These ancient roads are our immortality
And along these roads
Will pass a gale of liberty
And not the smell of blood.

And here is an Uzbek folk-song entitled "The Leader Speaks", which seeks inspiration from "the rising masses" of Bombay:—

"O ye rich and bloated ones,"
The Leader speaks!
"Cast your gold away and riches
Your house is ablaze
The flames of time encircle you
Your house is ablaze."
In the thunder voice of storm
The Leader speaks!
Through rain and sleet
Over mountains and deep valleys
The Leader speaks!
'Neath scorching sun 'neath gleam
of distant star
The Leader speaks!
To rising masses in Bombay
The Leader speaks!
In the thunder voice of storm
The Leader speaks!

FROM BEHIND PRISON BARS

Nehru Greets USSR!

I had long been drawn to Socialism and Communism, and Russia had appealed to me....

With all her blunders, Soviet Russia had triumphed over enormous difficulties and taken great strides towards this new order. While the rest of the world was in the grip of the depression and going backward in some ways, in the Soviet country a great new world was being built up before our eyes. Russia, following the great Lenin, looked into the future and thought only of what was to be, while other countries lay numbed under the dead hand of the past and spent their energy in preserving the useless relics of a bygone age. In particular I was impressed by the reports of the great progress made by the backward regions of Central Asia under the Soviet regime

.... The educational system in Russia is supposed by many competent judges to be the best and most up-to-date in existence. Illiteracy has almost been ended

In science Soviet Russia is already in the front rank, both in pure science and in its numerous applications....

Women in Russia have perhaps more freedom than in any other country, and at the same time they have special protection from the State....

The Soviet Union is an exciting land with all these changes taking place from day to day and hour to hour....

The presence and example of the Soviet is a bright and heartening phenomenon in a dark and dismal world.

"Who is there alive to-day whose old age or youth or childhood is not thrilled to the marrow by the current chronicles of the superb and unrivalled valour, resource and endurance, the un-aided and unconquerable resistance of the Russian people not merely in defence of their own hard won freedom but in defence of the honour and security of civilisation itself against the senile and ruthless menace of brutal Fascist aggression.

400 Million Friends Of Soviet Union!

I hear Rahul Sanskritayan, the well-known Hindi writer is proceeding to U. S. S. R. on behalf of the F. S. U. Will he carry with him a copy of this historic message, deliver it to the great Stalin in person and inform him that people who hold such views are considered enemies of the Allied cause and are prevented by all the might of an Empire from making a public speech, if at all they happen to be out of prison?

There are 400 million friends of the Soviet Union in India. One day the leaders of the U. S. S. R. will have to choose between their friendship and the friendship of those who keep them down!

From Death To Life

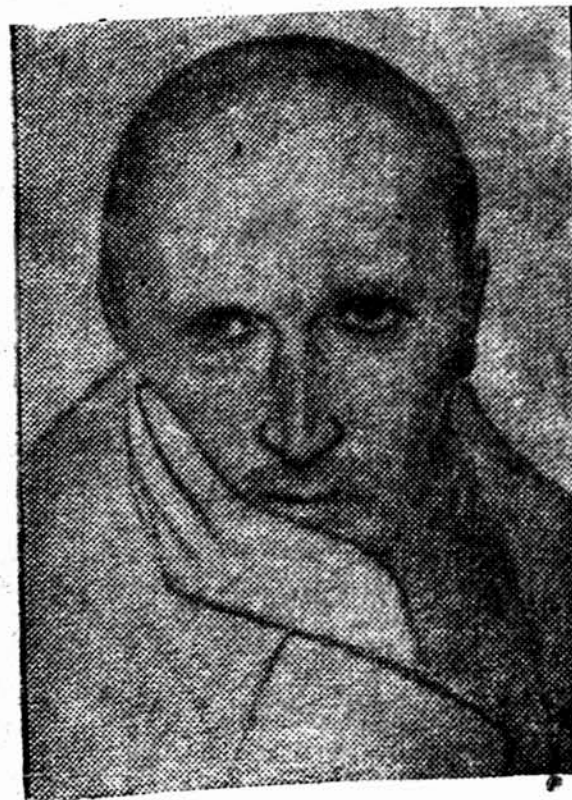
It is given to very few people to be able to read their obituary notices in papers while still alive and thus to know in advance what their contemporaries are going to say about them after their death.

One such was the great American humourist, Mark Twain, who, when he read the news of his death, wired to the editor "News of my death slightly exaggerated."

an occasion to meet M. Privat.

To celebrate the news of Rolland being alive the appropriate thing to do is to quote parts of what the "Chronicle" wrote editorially on October 22, 1943. "Was" should now be read as "is" and we hope it will be thus for a long time.

"He was much more than a



ROMAIN ROLLAND
Not "was" but "is"!

literary genius in the tradition of Zola and Tolstoy, who used the vigour of his pen for the defence of human liberty and the propagation of more decent values of human life.....His insight into the intricacies of human character was as acute as his vision was wide, unhampered by the prejudices of country, creed or class. The world

World Co-operation—As Seen By A Mexican

By ALFONSO REYES

From all points of the horizon come projects for the reorganization of the world after the conflagration which has destroyed a large part of it and threatened to consume it altogether. No-one doubts that we have the duty to respond to this imperious necessity. Latin Americans, however, have their own ideas on the steps which must be taken.

The average Latin American, for example, still carries in his imagination the figure of a Monster State, ruled by two or three great powers, all-embracing, resolved to impose their decisions to the detriment of the weaker nations. This fear possesses his mind when he hears talk of a co-operative organization of the world. There still appears in his consciousness the spectre of Yankee Imperialism reaching out its hands for all the Americas. He is honestly afraid that a universal organization signifies the ruin of national sovereignties. He reacts to world-wide plans with the lack of confidence which is characteristic of citizens living in minor states, who are disillusioned by past vicissitudes.

Rigid Or Elastic?

The Latin American does not want possible abuses of hegemony to acquire legal sanction under a contract which in embracing all the nations submits them automatically to the one which is strongest. He is reasonable in his conception of sovereignty; he recognizes that it must be relative and elastic. But he does not deem it prudent to expand the limits of this very elasticity. This point is important to understand, for while many countries fear a too rigidly regulated world order, the Latin American nations, out of their historic experiences, are concerned lest any world system perpetuate the very departures from regulations which large countries have been able to make with impunity.

The idea of universal justice above the caprice of sovereign governments is acceptable to the Latin American. He knows that every international agreement, after all, is a limitation on sovereignty. He realizes, too, that if individual liberty survives only because inside each state there are some restrictions on the individual, the same give and take must prevail among the states that together make up the body of humanity, for otherwise there could be no barriers to invasion and conquest. Nevertheless, for the present, most Latin Americans would prefer that such ideas be maintained in their present vagueness. Any plan that is too specific, they feel, might result voluntarily or involuntarily in an acceptance, not later but in advance, of intrusion or even domination.

Such are the terms, then, of the dilemma. To take a homely but illuminating figure, ideas are like bread, which is true bread only when it reaches its precisely correct temperature. The same mass, with the same ingredients, is crude and unappetizing before being put into the oven, and it is a heap of ashes if left too long. Our task is to find an exact equilibrium between sovereignty and super-sovereignty. That is a problem upon which all post-war efforts will have to concentrate, a problem which has special aspects in the relations of Latin America with the rest of the world.

As we make progress toward a solution of that problem, as we seek to find the right balance between the insistence upon sovereign rights and international responsibilities, we shall have to create legal international devices which act as gears in a moving machine, interlocking and precise, so that the great countries cannot

push the world into a new disaster like the one that now afflicts us.

Many a Latin American would advise that such a deep-going question ought not, perhaps, to be attacked head-on. In either direction there is danger. But it might be preferable to leave it in a generous and not too regulated confederation of goodwill among the states. On the other hand, it is not difficult to surmount this supersensitive question of the role of sovereignty by a network of accords on non-political co-operation—economic, cultural, and administrative—which might find agreement in many minds and which would prevent the rise of not a few occasions for armed conflict.

It will be said against this approach that, after all, political conflicts arise precisely from such administrative and economic issues. That, of course, is true; there is no way to establish a universal panacea. But if peoples and governments, through the habit of technical co-operation, become accustomed to discussing their mutual problems without offense or aggravation, certainly some progress can be made toward an eventual closer union.

"He Who Does Not. . ."

Civilized men recognize that there is no offense in disagreement of opinions or of interests, and that conciliation is the greatest of virtues when opposing conceptions are equally honest. But the Latin American has historic reason to know that civilized states do not always recognize this. Governments often do not hesitate

Highly respected throughout the world as writer, diplomat, educator and literary critic, Don Alfonso Reyes is one of Mexico's most illustrious figures. His writings have been published in many countries. Now head of the Colegio de Mexico, where with other distinguished Latin Americans he has been emphasizing post-war problems, he has been Ambassador to France, Spain, Brazil and Argentina and has represented his country at the League of Nations. He has attended as official delegate many international conferences for peace, cultural advancement, and world progress. He is a member of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation which recently at sessions in the U. S. A. established a permanent centre at Havana. His article is released by Worldover Press.

to reveal an attitude of barbarity which is equivalent to saying, "He who does not venerate me offends me." It is obviously necessary to do away with this notion, characteristic of backward ages, so that all states and especially the great powers, which are most inclined to excessive pride) may not feel themselves lowered or humiliated at not having their own way. Without the spirit of sacrifice nothing can be achieved. But mark this well; the greatest sacrifice is a responsibility of the strongest countries.

The virtue of the Anglo-Saxon mind is its concreteness, a characteristic which leads to the formulation of specific structures for the ordering of world affairs. It can be pointed out, nevertheless, that we arrive at structures by the spirit and temper with which we solve day-by-day problems, especially those emerging from the war and the inevitable transition. In any world order, clearly, we must have super-constitutional gathering which transcend the interests of each state as a unit. But perhaps we cannot wisely define every detail of such a superstatel assembly, nor outline immutably every regulatory provision. Such an attempt, in the wrong climate, would inevitably result in failure. But if we cannot go as far as that, we shall need as an indispensable minimum various types of co-ordination.

Co-operation will certainly have to be intensified in the economic, the cultural, and the administrative phases of world activity. If everything cannot be written into a formalized legal structure, it would be a gain to turn over these functional tasks to a series of international Institutes, one for each function. These Institutes could centre up and apportion the acts of all the nations in their

respective spheres of authority. They would operate on a vast scale, balancing the interchange of indispensable articles, directing the precious services of art and science, reconciling conflicting ideas which flow from one extremity of the planet to the other and ordering affairs for the benefit of humankind. Given a balance of legal authority and yet not encumbered too greatly with legalistic political considerations, such Institutes could act as training centres for the world to learn increasingly the lessons of co-operative action.

But there will have to be behind them a machinery or international law, which embodies every principle of international accord which we have already won, and which establishes in an organized form the three successive recourses of conciliation, arbitration, and international justice. A "code of peace" was elaborated by Mexican jurists and the author of these lines, and was presented to recent Congresses of the Pan American Union by the Mexican Government as a theoretic proposal for study by the other governments of Latin America and the United States. If such a plan could be considered then on a theoretical basis, the events of our day make it appear as a project which can actually be adopted. Such structural tasks must be the responsibility of those who seek a world co-operative order at the end of the present war.

But the Latin American is often less concerned with structures than with the necessity for fluidity and adaptability. He wants mobility. If he desires a system, he wants a system "on the march."

His greatest fear is that developing concepts will be frozen into changeless patterns; he has no trust in any system which does not freely allow ideas to change and to have, as they move on, free and open-minded consideration. He believes that the success of world organization will depend upon the spirit out of which it is created, on the mood with which we tackle the immediate issues of the transition into peace.

Ultimate Goal

The winning of the earth for man is our ultimate task, an ideal we have not realized, largely because the nations have never managed to reach agreement. This lack of accord has, in fact introduced obstacles which transform history into a blind haphazard race. Now it is the unseen which is out enemy, and we must lay siege to it with all the means in our power. Universal planning has ceased to be chimerical in such an era as ours, when human communication is practically complete. The "historic field" of which Toynbee has spoken was minute for the primitive tribe, small for the Greek city states, limited for the Roman Empire and also for the Christian universality which succeeded it. But to-day the historic field, our field of cultivation, is already planetary.

And yet how small is the actual co-operative distance we have come! While in one region agricultural products are burned to maintain prices and in others there are populations who perish from hunger; while customs regulations are incompatible on opposite sides of the same frontier; while international highways can be deemed a menace while there exists conflicts of private international law for lack of a code that provides

solutions for disagreements between certain internal laws and certain others; while contractors and monopolists are able to conceal beneficial inventions in order not to ruin their own immediate profits; while literate and illiterate rub elbows in the same streets—while all this exists, we cannot even boast of having achieved the greatness of Alexander's ancient dream, that equality of classes, peoples and races, "homonola" or unified humanity which with so much reason attracted the Stoics.

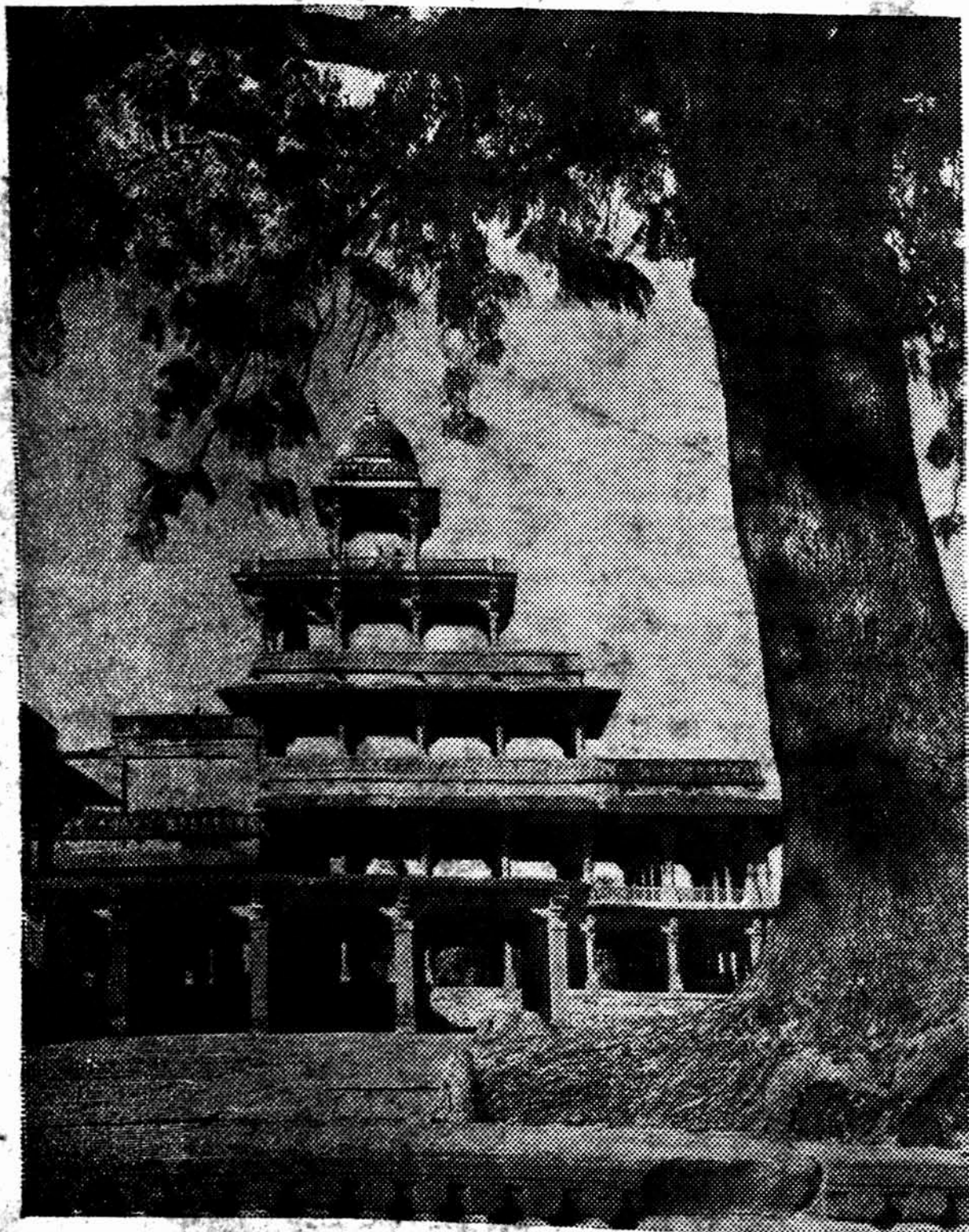
We cannot neglect the need of education in faith. We have to convince the skeptic that many things which yesterday appeared visionary are to-day commonplace within the comprehension of all, and that the same advances can happen tomorrow. We dare not let ourselves be conquered by despair, for then the hour will be at hand to turn over our mortal habitation to the direction of another animal better endowed. We cannot give up and permit the future to be ruled by desperation and violence. We must preach—above all the dissident theologies regarding the supernatural projection of human life—something like an earthly religion that awakens us to the ethical meaning of our natural mission.

South America's Role

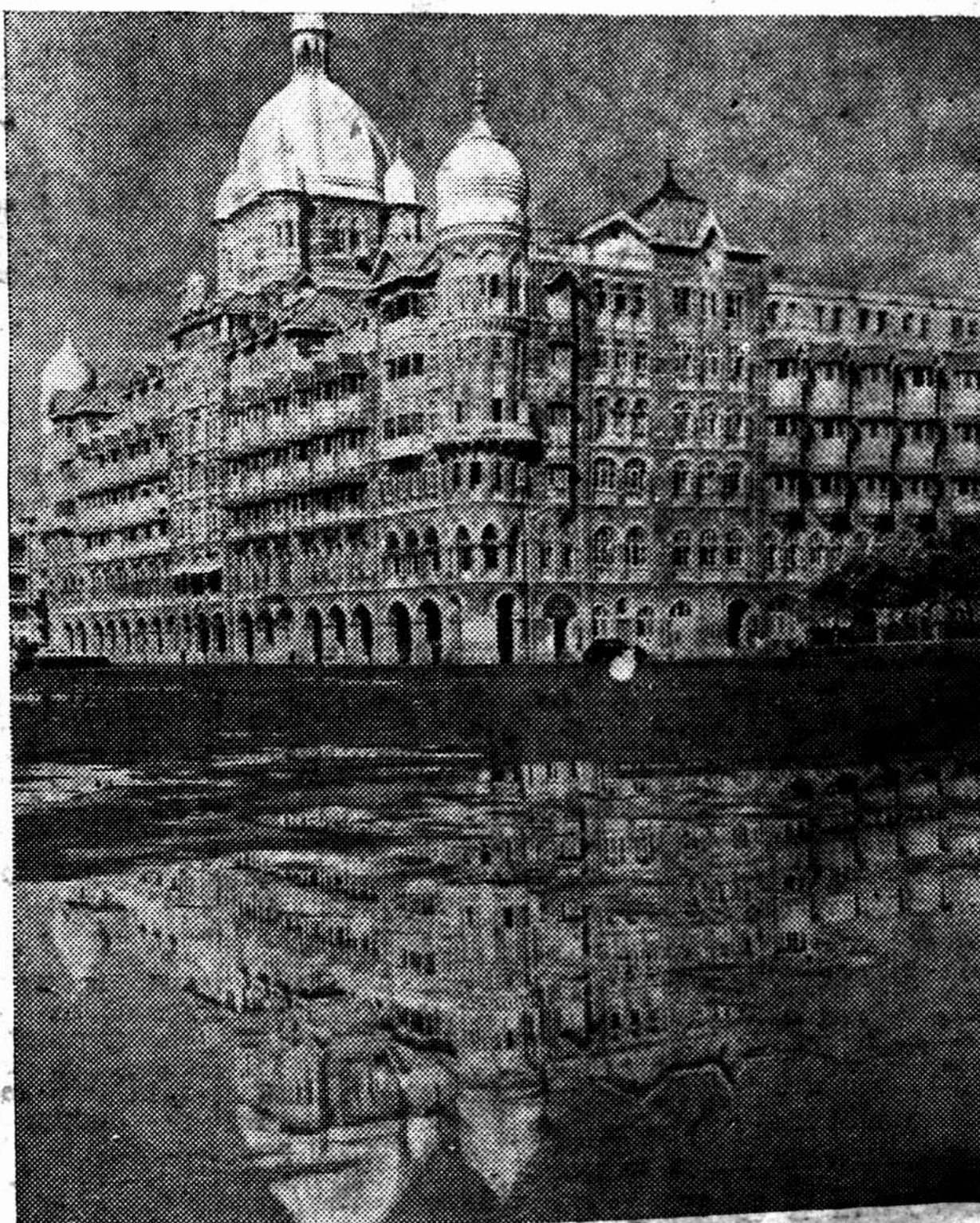
To our Americas, in this struggle and transformation, there falls an important role. For our tradition has grown up in an international outlook. All our trajectories converge in the direction of internationalism. Our peoples are sons of mixed races and diverse nations. They have proved by this very fact the possibility of fusing diversified elements in one great crucible. Besides, the Iberian common denominator in half of America, and the Anglo-Saxon common denominator in the other half, have permitted, in our respective orbits, a communication much more facile and less pre-occupied with "foreigner" versus "national" than is the case on the soil of suspicious Europe.

Between the two persons of the American dialogue there are obvious divergencies. Liberty is understood in the North as fidelity to the law, with the sacrifice of the individual; in the South it is interpreted as a personal thing, a private and family affair, with indifference toward juridical loyalty. Culture in the North is dominated by a solicitude for the co-ordination of material things, and for a standardized average; in the South it is dominated by an eagerness for quick interpretation, while there is no levelling between the distinguished personalities and the lower class. Yet in spite of these differences, tending to be mutually corrected by contact, and in spite of past errors in the relations between North and South, recent experiences demonstrate the feasibility of comprehension and friendship, and these can contribute to the co-operation of nations in the other hemisphere.

We have already had half a century of co-operation in the New World. Even before, pacts existed to a surprising degree among the various chancelleries. And when an offence was committed against any nation on the continent from outside, it brought a reaction in other lands; thus the intervention of France in Mexico put on guard, equally, the United States and the Governments of the Plata and the Andes. Finally, the very fact that, in large measure, we have been peoples of a colonial or an imported culture, has led us to search beyond our frontiers for the international elements which alone can make a true picture of our world. Unlike the old European cultures, which could seek seclusion behind walls, we have not lost this agility for international co-operation. All these factors capacitate us for international understanding. We have our own concerns about the form of world order, but the road to greater unity of mankind is the road that Latin Americans would follow.—Worldover Press.



ANCIENT GLORY
Fatehpur Sikri



MODERN EDIFICE
Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay

Photos: N. G. LIMAYE

Registered No. B. 4636

A Short Story

Jogul Kumar's Dream

By THOMAS BRA

He turned on his side and the book clattered to the floor. The electric lamp shone brightly on his face, but he sighed and slept.

And he dreamed a dream. He dreamed that on a dreary day a cyclone rose out of the dark clouds which blotted out the sun, and shook his house and rocked the city and raged for hours. He ran frantically trying to shout for help, trying to clutch at something—a wall or a tree; but the walls shook and the trees were uprooted in the terrible storm. For hours it raged and for hours like a madman Jogul Kumar wandered about, crying, shouting, crazy and frenzied. And when at last the cyclone lashed itself calm, he saw that his house had crashed down and he was alone in the world.

Hungry, homeless and maddened he turned to a rich man's palatial house. No, there was no help there. He tried a dingy factory—no, they wanted no workmen. He then thought of a plan to steal to waylay someone or to use force..... but he knew he was incapable of it; he had not the strength or the vigour in him to do anything violent.

And then, Jogul dreamed as he lay with the light on his face—one day the sun shone with a dazzle upon him; he stood near the sea at noon and looked up at the sky. The sun! The ever-shining tropical sun—the source of all energy. He was poor, jobless, unfed, but in the blaze of the sun he seemed to sense something glorious. A new meaning seemed to be whispered out of the heat and light of the sun. A flash in his brain-pan and he shouted, "Yes, of course, the sun!"

From then on he proceeded with a steely singleness of aim. For three months he worked as a peon in a radio shop toying with this idea in his head. A new idea! He remembered that hungry, lonely noon near the seashore—he remembered the smile that seemed to come from the blazing but benevolent sun, and he worked hard.....

Jogul muttered something in his sleep and turned over and lay on his chest.

And his dream continued. In six more months of patient menial labour, he had saved up some money to test his great new idea. He rented from the radio shop a small second-hand radio receiver, and he bought

a very old and cheap electric motor and some wire and other gadgets. Not far from the city in the queer room godown-flat where he lived, he set up his mechanism.

The sun is the source of all energy and the production or absorption of energy, as in the plants for instance, is the secret of life; energy is well: secret of a country's life as well: industries, labour, trade, agriculture, wealth and happiness—Jogul was confident of achieving all these with his energy for his poor native land. His theory was that since sunlight is but a form of electromagnetic vibrations—a kind of ultra-high-frequency wireless waves with a measurable and convertible frequency—it would be possible to decrease the frequency and transform sunlight into purely magnetic or electric vibrations, which meant that he could convert light into tangible, controlled electric energy!

His first three experiments failed. The electric motor refused to turn. He checked the radio receiving circuit, he tested the tubes, he overhauled the frequency-converter; but the motor remained silent. The fourth time he so covered the receiving antenna that only a small shaft of direct sunlight came in contact with it. And lo! the old motor started with a roar and kept up a terrific revolution!

Jogul almost wept for joy, as he switched off the set. He wept thinking of the great new world of power that he was opening up for his poor country; he wept also of hunger—for he hadn't eaten for three days!

A Prayer For Gandhiji's Recovery

Speed with success, O Lord
To one that to us all is overlord
Spare us his life, O Lord
That this country be soon freed,
India sore needs him, indeed
To spread 'Ahimsa' we all cherish
To quell violence and the violent to weed
Whence untruth and 'Himsa' still flourish.

ORVY

(Inspired by a poem in Kannada appearing in Kannada Nudi).

KASTURBA

Behind him, toiling up the steep ascent
Of Duty's towering cliff, she followed close,
A shadow-form that with its object blent,
Defying storms whose fury hourly rose.
She shared his journey's perils at each stage
Like patient, suffering Sita in exile:
Unfaltering she trudged, though bent by age,
While on her lips she wore a cheering smile.
Although their dreams, perhaps, were once apart,
And he was worshipped by a wondering world,
Like his own faith her love encased his heart
And shielded it from doubts which round it whirled.
Though faded from this earth, she shines afar,
In India's firmament a deathless star.

S. R. D.

But he did not mind that. He began to plan. Should he take a patent? Should he approach a big financier and arrange with him for the development of the machine on an industrial scale? He smilingly visualised money pouring in—for power is at the bottom of all activities—he even foresaw orders coming by cable-gram from distant countries for his brilliant new invention.

After some deliberation he approached a shrewd and patriotic businessman, who took a fancy for this thin, bright-eyed young man. In under a year's time, Jogul had had built for him a huge factory where gigantic electric motors and "photo-radios" (the new converter mechanism which Jogul had invented) were built to receive the energy of sunlight and convert it into electricity.

Soon the condition of the country changed. Every village was electrified: man's most helpful servant was everywhere; merry lamps lit every street at night driving away for ever from the land all-gloom and poverty.

Every small town buzzed with mills and machine shops—mills for food and mills for cloth. Every city thrummed with shipyards and factories. Because, you see, Jogul Kumar's electricity was cheap and every Indian got it free of cost. Ever the poorest farmer had an electric fan to cool the inside of his house, besides giant electric pumps which brought water for his fields. Every boy in the town had a small radio set made in the country to tune in to music and to speeches by national heroes. Every city man owned an electric car which took him to his office. And the busy housewives cooked, ironed, worked and relaxed with electricity. Better amusements, better and cheaper transportation, greater trade and industry—all with electricity. For this energy—energy direct from the sun—was free and impartial and benevolent and kind. There was no tax on it; no trade of it; no, nor any taint upon it. It was universal, and unfailing, and free, like the very sunlight itself. Jogul could have made a great trade out of it—he would have become a multimillionaire overnight, an electricity magnate; but he preferred the simpler, quieter joy of watching his country prosper. He would not harness sunshine to make a business out of it! And thus his country was freed—freed for ever from squalor and shame, from poverty and ill-health; his countrymen were brought out into the sunshine of glory and peace and happiness which till then had lain suppressed in their hearts. Everyone was happy in his land—because everyone lived in sunlight.

* * *

Jogul Kumar awoke from his dream sweating, for the electric lamp still burned hot on his face. And soon the sun itself awoke and shot a kindly beam at him. Jogul lay on his back looking at the dawn and wondered.